THE SURVEY

Midmonthly Number

Vol. LXI, No. 10 February 15, 1929

CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE - *Woodcut by Richard Bennett*

SHALL WE SUPPORT THE NEWTON BILL? - - - - - - - - - - *Hazel Corbin, R.N.* 645

MISS SHEPPARD-TOWNER, R.N. - - - - - - - - - - *Frances Sage Bradley, M.D.* 647

WHEN RADBURN OPENS - *Henry M. Propper* 649

DEATH HITS BACK - - - - *Mary Ross* 651

CHILD LABOR AMMUNITION - - - - - - - - - - *Dorothy Canfield Fisher* 652

THE COMMON WELFARE - - - - - - - 653

COMMUNITIES - - - - - - - - - - - - 656

Factory-Made Homes, *W. H. Ham*—The Only Way Out for New York

INDUSTRY - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 661

The School and the Working Child, *Florence Kelley*—Scouting for Odd Jobs, *S. Greig Smith*—Europe Looks at American Industry, *Helen Hill Miller*—Peace-time in Passaic

SOCIAL PRACTICE - - - - - - - - - - - 666

Mental Hygiene in a Social Agency, *Jacob Kasanin, M.D.*—To Make Longer Life Worth Living—Bossing a Florida Grass Squad, *Emeth Tuttle Cochran*

HARMON-SURVEY CARTOON AWARDS - 672

EDUCATION - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 674

New Candles of Understanding, *Halle Schaffner*—The Stranger in Our Midst, *Esther Butterfield Stebbins*—Youth Views Its World, *Martha H. Biehle*—A Solution for Dorothy

HEALTH - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 680

What Lies Ahead in T.B.?, *Kendall Emerson, M.D.*—Prohibition and Prosperity, *L. H. B.*—Nursing Goes Back to the Farm, *Virginia McCormick*

BOOKS IN OUR ALCOVE - - - - - - - - 686

THE SOCIAL WORK SHOP - - - - - - - 691

How to Conduct a Visiting Week, *Paul S. Bliss*—$1,800 Too High for a Beginner, *Caroline Slade*—Over My Desk, *Elwood Street*—Gossip

All issues of The Survey are indexed in the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, to be found in most public and college libraries.

The Gist of It

THIS Congress will decide whether the federal government is to continue its educational work for mothers and babies, or whether it will cease on June 30, with the expiration of the Sheppard-Towner Act. On page 645 HAZEL CORBIN, R.N., general director of the Maternity Center Association in New York, tells what she saw done under that act and why she is supporting the Newton Bill, which would replace it, while on the succeeding pages (page 647) FRANCES SAGE BRADLEY, M.D., tells how Sheppard-Towner looks in frontier homes. Dr. Bradley has been a member of the state departments of health in Montana and Arkansas, and was for a number of years a special agent for the federal Children's Bureau; she is now a resident of Kentucky.

RADBURN is so well known to Survey readers, that it needs no introduction. But for that very reason they will be interested in the story told on page 649 by HENRY M. PROPPER, director of publications of City Housing Corporation. Starting from scratch, Radburn is to have a social program predicated on the experience of authorities in varied fields.

DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER is an old and tried friend of Survey readers and of the causes which they represent, as witness her article (page 652) based on a radio talk which she gave for the National Child Labor Committee.

W. H. HAM, a civil engineer and general manager of the Bridgeport Housing Company, has been responsible for the building of hundreds of factories throughout the country. On page 656 he outlines a revolutionary program for a housing renaissance.

MRS. FLORENCE KELLEY, secretary of the National Consumers' League, comes again to the defense of children in American industry. Page 661.

S. GREIG SMITH, secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Melbourne, Australia, tells how his community united in meeting such an unemployment crisis as confronted many American cities last winter. Page 662.

HELEN HILL MILLER is an American observer of what goes forward in Geneva, and of European reactions to American principles and practices. Page 663.

DR. JACOB KASANIN (page 666) is visiting psychiatrist for the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston and a special associate in a research project dealing with social factors in mental disease, conducted jointly by the Massachusetts Mental Hygiene Society and the Boston Psychopathic Hospital.

YES, EMETH TUTTLE COCHRAN, now of Lakeland, Florida, is the Emeth Tuttle who used to be with the Bureau of Child Welfare of the North Carolina State Board of Charities. On page 669, she tells how Lakeland cuts grass and Gordian knots simultaneously.

HALLE SCHAFFNER, of The Survey staff, is interested in modern educational techniques in handling behavior problems through her study of schools and of modern psychology in this country and abroad and, more directly, through her interest in Peter and Halle, Jr., who posed for the drawing with which she illustrates her account. Page 674.

ESTHER BUTTERFIELD STEBBINS taught the first class in the "school within a school" which she describes on page 675.

MARTHA BIEHLE, Wellesley, 1928, is vice-president of the National Student Federation, the conference of which she reports, page 677.

DR. KENDALL EMERSON, managing director of the National Tuberculosis Association, forecasts on page 680 the promises and the pitfalls that lie ahead in the continuing fight against T.B.

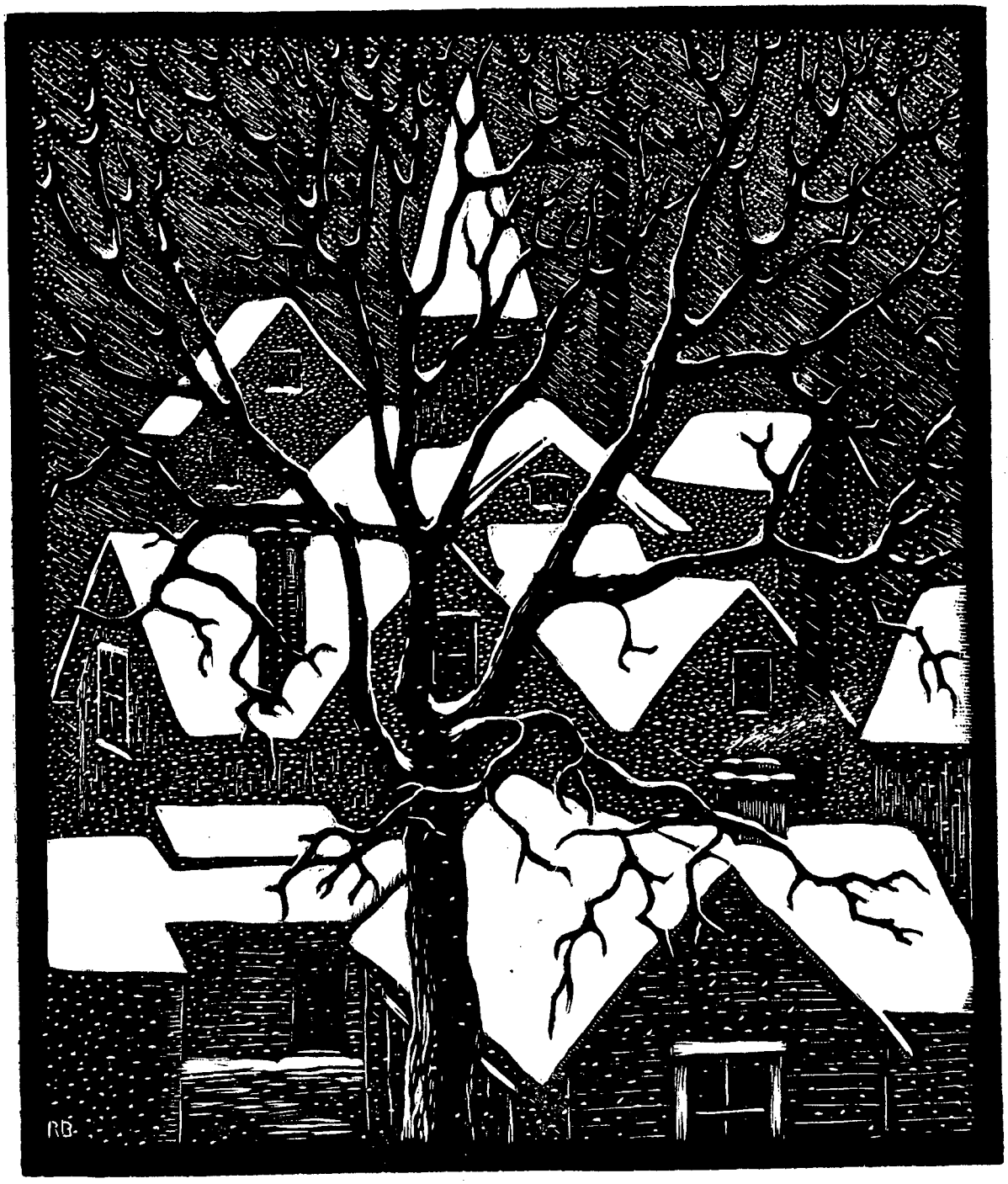
THE initials L. H. B. designate an economist who prefers, for official reasons, not to sign his analysis of the part that prosperity has played in our pre- and post-prohibition statistics. Page 682.

VIRGINIA McCORMICK, who tells on page 684 why nurses left the country and how some of them are finding a way back to it, is a member of the staff of the American Nurses Association.

PAUL S. BLISS is publicity director of the St. Louis Community Fund. Page 691.

CAROLINE SLADE is executive secretary of the Child Welfare Board of Saratoga County, New York. Page 692.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



MIDWINTER

Woodcut by Richard Bennett

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY

February 15
1929

Volume LXI
No. 10

Shall We Support the Newton Bill?

By HAZEL CORBIN, R.N.

I AM supporting the Newton bill because I believe that the government of this country should assume responsibility for the health of its citizens including the special needs of the mothers of the country. The Newton bill is an attempt to do this latter.

There are more than two million pregnant women in the United States, distributed over 3,026,789 square miles of territory. Year after year, more than twenty thousand women die from causes due to childbirth—one mother for every one hundred and fifty babies born.

Many of these deaths could be prevented by adequate care. The birth of a baby is such a commonplace, every-day occurrence, that people do not realize that during pregnancy the margin between health and disease becomes dangerously narrow and only by skilled, medical supervision can the maintenance of health be assured.

Every mother in the country needs skilled medical supervision, nursing care, and instruction during pregnancy, at delivery, and for the six weeks that follow. Many families do not know of this need. Not all families can provide this care. It is not available at any price in many parts of this rich country. There are not doctors, nurses and midwives properly trained to give adequate care to all mothers.

Some states require only that a doctor shall see six babies born in order to qualify for a license which permits him to care for any obstetrical patient, no matter what the complication.

Of the twenty thousand nurses who will receive diplomas from hospital training-schools this year, according to Dr. May Ayres Burgess, ten thousand are not eligible for jobs as salesgirls in an enterprising department store because they have not the educational requirements. Yet they will be absorbed into the nursing profession and a share of them will be doing the country's maternity nursing, for they are meeting the educational requirements of their states.

There are, caring for our mothers, midwives so ignorant and superstitious as to suppose hemorrhage can be controlled by placing an axe upside down under the patient's bed. Of about fifty thousand practicing midwives only a small portion are well-trained and the majority are untrained—yet in most instances they are licensed or registered by their states.

This lack of trained personnel is not the fault of doctors, nurses and midwives but of the people—who do not know that maternity needs skilled care. It is the people who support the medical and nursing schools and who, by their state laws, regulate the practice of these professions. Doctors and nurses are continually begging for more money to improve their schools, for higher standards of education, because they feel their lack of preparation to meet adequately the problems of caring for the health of

THE Sheppard-Towner Act expires on June 30, 1929, and unless Congress provides a further federal subsidy, the work for mothers and children which its funds have furthered during the past six years will cease (see The Survey, January 1, 1929, page 445). The proposed Newton bill would authorize an expenditure of $1,000,000 annually by the Children's Bureau to continue a child-welfare extension service in the states and the District of Columbia. Here Hazel Corbin, R.N., general director of the Maternity Center Association in New York, tells why she is supporting the Newton bill, while on page 647 Frances Sage Bradley, M.D., until recently a special agent of the Children's Bureau and formerly director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene under the state health departments of Montana and Arkansas, tells how health looks in the back country where Sheppard-Towner has not yet had time to complete its task of education and demonstration.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mothers and children. No matter how much time and effort the doctors and nurses put into this, in the last analysis it is the people who will require improvement when they realize their own need for skilled care. They must be taught.

THE Sheppard-Towner Act was an attempt on the part of the federal government to teach them what constitutes adequate care of mothers and children. Last summer I drove from coast to coast to see some of the work developed in cooperation with the states with Sheppard-Towner money. I visited nurses, state health officers and directors of bureaus of child hygiene, and studied their reports.

To quote from the report of my findings—briefly, because of limited space—on a few of the many kinds of activities developed with Sheppard-Towner funds:

Literature: Preparation and distribution of pamphlets and letters giving practical information to mothers on hygiene, exercise, diet and clothing during pregnancy; on the preparation of babies' supplies; on the care of the baby after he is born; on the care of small children, etc.

I have mentioned the literature first because this is the service that has reached the greatest number of mothers. My experience in teaching and caring for mothers of different degrees of education and of varying backgrounds had made me feel that really valuable work could be done only by personal contact with them in their homes. It may be that mothers living in inaccessible places depend more on the printed word than do those who live in the cities. At any rate, the letters to the bureaus of child hygiene from the mothers who had received the pamphlets and letters indicate that they found them of real, practical help. Quoting from a few of the dozens of such letters that I read:

I have received your letters and am surely grateful to you for your help. I have a nice big baby boy. He certainly is one big delight to my husband and me, because we have always wanted a baby and now we have him. We lost our first baby three days after she was born but I didn't have the experience and help with her that I had with him.

I am glad I had some one to help me learn the things that you people have told me and I surely appreciate it and I am also glad that I can tell you people and give you my thanks for being so kind to my baby and me. Will you please send these letters to my friend Mrs. — who is expecting. . . .

Dear Friend: I must say friend, I feel that way towards you. I am writing this short note to say *thank you* for your nice letters you sent me which were of such a great help to me and I only wish more women would get those splendid letters. Would you please send the series of prenatal letters and other literature to Mrs. —. She expects her baby in September. This series was a great help to me. . . .

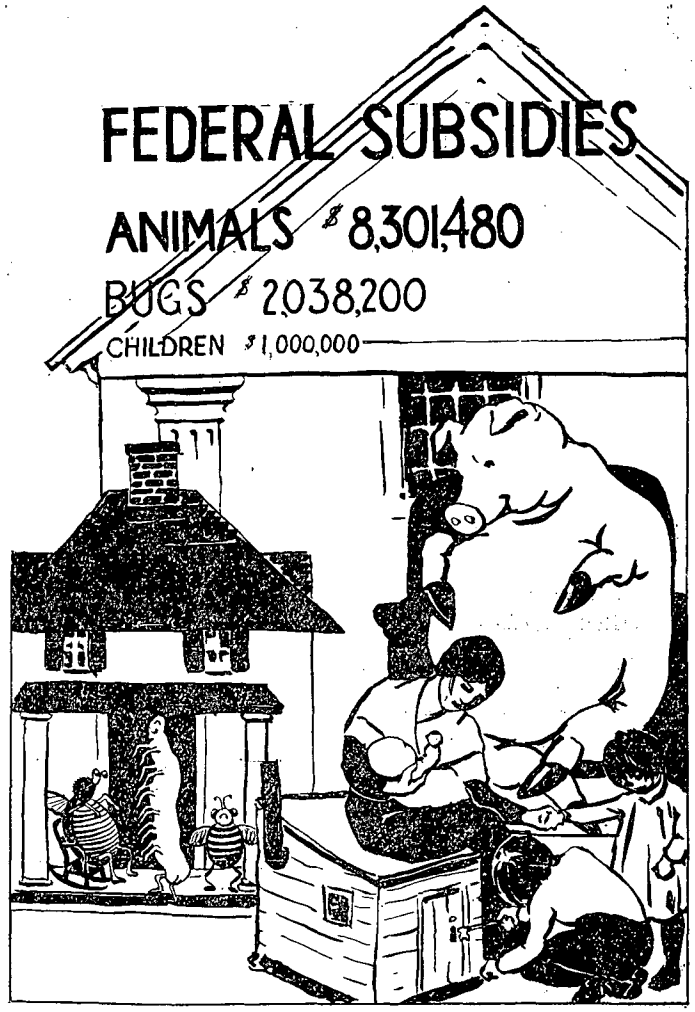
I have already had nine children, and am twenty-seven years of age. Six are living, one is dead, and two were stillborn—all this within the last eleven years. I have always suffered great pain, and [been in labor] up to thirteen hours; I was always in such pain that it is with difficulty that I am able to write about it. This illness, I have taken your advice, and my nerves were not all unstrung; I have not been ill for an hour, excepting that a month before the birth of the child I had pains in my feet and breathed with difficulty. I thank you most sincerely for your advice. I wish every mother could have this help.

Who is a better judge of service than the person who uses it? What higher recommendations can any one give than to ask the same service for a friend? Picture the pregnant woman, far off in the country, her husband as helpless as she about preparing for the new baby or relieving her discomforts! Her state government sends her a letter every month, telling her what to do and when. Because she knows this is authentic advice, she finds a peace of mind, as well as a practical help.

Institutes: Institutes for doctors and public-health nurses. These institutes are tremendously valuable. They stimulate and encourage doctors and nurses, particularly those who are located far from medical centers. City workers get encouragement, new ideas and inspiration from constant contact with other workers. The isolation that the lone doctor or nurse in a small town or county suffers is indescribable. They give, give, give, and their opportunities to get—new ideas, consultation with their confreres and its consequent inspiration—are few. Furthermore, preventive medicine and health education are comparatively new developments. Medical and nursing education of the past emphasized care of the sick, but taught little or nothing of how to prevent illness and keep well people well. This new knowledge must be brought to the busy rural doctor and nurse if rural people are to be taught to keep well.

Midwives: Supervision and registration of midwives, and classes for the practicing midwives. The licensing of midwives tends to weed out the illiterate and malpracticing ones. The classes improve the work done by the others. Thousands of mothers depend on these midwives. Anything which improves their work is indirectly of inestimable value to mothers.

The Sheppard-Towner Act expires June 30, 1929. If



Drawn by Marcia L. Snyder

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

no Newton bill—then what? Much of the work will stop; much will be so curtailed as to be almost valueless. Perhaps in three or four years, money will be appropriated and an effort be made to pick up what is left and go on. Such a break is expensive and wasteful. We need action now.

There are objections to the Newton bill on the grounds that a federal subsidy is paternalistic, that it violates states' rights, in not requiring that the work be done in cooperation with the states, that a service of this sort should be administered by some other federal department, and so on and so on.

Many of us feel that we need a federal department of health presided over by a secretary who is a member of the President's cabinet—but we cannot discontinue or postpone health until we get that department. The Children's Bureau has proved its competency in effective and economical administration in this field. Again, what difference does it make whether the work to be done is done by the Children's Bureau *alone,* or by the Children's Bureau *and* the states, or by the Children's Bureau *through* the states? So far, the bureau has never had the resources to catch up with the demands for help that have come in spontaneously from local groups: it seems far-fetched, to say the least, to believe that it is likely to foist unwanted aid upon them. This bill, by authorizing three different methods of action, seems to provide amply for the varying conditions in various parts of the country.

As to the supposedly weakening effect of federal subsidy—why object to our doing for human beings what we accept, as a matter of course in the policies of, say, the Department of Agriculture, which expends eight times as much in subsidies to promote better livestock as it is here proposed to spend, in this same way, for the well-being of women and children? Let us clear away the befogging shibboleths of "states rights" and "paternalism." The Newton bill may not be the best possible legislation that could be devised in the best possible United States, but it does provide a badly needed million for the welfare of mothers and children, and a source of administration which has been proven reliable and trustworthy.

Miss Sheppard-Towner, R. N.

By FRANCES SAGE BRADLEY, M.D.

I. Just a Glimmer

"YES, I'm ready," and the hollow-chested, slow-moving woman hung a pot of cow-peas over the hearth to simmer 'gainst the children came home from school. "But hit seems powerful foolish at my time of life to be hunting a baby doctor," she smiled, embarrassed.

"Nothing of the kind," briskly protested the Sheppard-Towner nurse slipping little Joel's sweater over a shaggy head and helping his mother into her coat. Carefully she examined a bottle on the table.

"Did you save this exactly as I showed you?"

Dropping the specimen in her bag she led the way to a shabby coupe bearing testimony to many a tussle with rugged mountain trails and swollen streams. "You women have a funny way of forgetting from one baby to the next what you go through, and you forget that if you had gone to a good doctor in the beginning instead of calling in old Granny Coggins you'd not be having child-bed fever, risen breasts, dragging milk legs around, or being half sick the rest of your days," sputtered the nurse with a final slam to the door of her car.

"I 'low that's so," admitted the woman easing herself to meet a rutty stretch of road. "But I hain't forgot the finest baby I ever had died before hit was two weeks old. Anybody looking at such a likely child would a said he had sho' come here to stay." There was a moment's silence. "And Frony Bryson'll not forget her little girl with as clear, pretty eyes as you'd ever want to see, and now stone blind. Granny Coggins is kin to me and she's a good old woman but seems like she's powerful onlucky with babies."

"Yes," sniffed Miss Sheppard-Towner, "too unlucky for this business. Take my word for it and go to the best doctor you can afford. Go early and go every month till your time is up. Then it's his turn to come to you," steadying little Joel over the next bump.

"Doctors cain't allus git to us off in these parts," reminded Mrs. Collett, "and we uns don't allus git one baby paid for till another is here. My sister's man made good money off on public work and he was bound to git her a doctor. I reckon the man done his best, but you know good and well no car kin cross this mountain in winter, and his mule was six hours making the trip. They stuck it out with the fust three babies and each time the doctor rode up after everything was over. The bill come in just the same," dryly. "Hit's lucky Sally Jane births her babies easy, but seems like she's had no health since that fust one come."

"All the more reason why you should go to a doctor," insisted her mentor. "I want you to arrange today to stay in town with your cousin for two or three weeks before and at least two weeks after this baby is born. Saludy Ann is big enough to help her father with the younger children and give you this change and rest. You may as well get something out of this moonshine prosperity. It may not last always," laughing. But this was no joke to the apprehensive woman who knew more than this city girl of the ways of "revenues."

"I RECKON thar's no chancet of rest for me," dully. But there was a fleeting gleam of hope and happy anticipation in the eye of the careworn woman.

"Just do as I tell you," persisted the indomitable one, "and try my way this once. I'll try to bring you to the doctor each month till June 30, just when I'd like to be with you. But never mind," as the woman's face fell, "there's no cause to worry. You arrange with the cousin

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

today and I will agree to manage your husband. Everything is all ready for you and the baby and—why," she exclaimed, "with a nice visit in town and everything so sweet and clean and easy for all of you, I shall expect to hear of a new baby every spring," with a catch in her merry voice as they chugged up to the doctor's office.

II. What Then?

"LAWD no, lady. Dem white doctors cain't bother wid us niggers. Dey say we got hoodoo doctors, cunjer women, grannies, and Cotton Dollies to ketch our babies."

One by one big black "hands" picked themselves up from along the zigzag fence and strolled down the trenches, through bristling stubble to get in a word with the Sheppard-Towner nurse. One held a hunk of corn pone in one hand and a tin cup of rank coffee in the other. Another gnawed a bone caressingly, lingeringly, for it was rest time in the cotton field until the boss man came back from dinner.

"How is little Bow Legs?" asked the visitor as a spindling gingercake youngster fairly tripped over his own interfering feet.

"He's a heap better, ma'am," beamed the young black woman, leisurely stroking the nappy head of her first-born. "Looked lak wa'n't never gwine git off'n all fours, till Maum Crecky druv a nail thu de shell of a live tarrapin and dripped the warm blood down his back and laigs. He's walking right good now, enty?" boasted the fond mother.

"And this one?" as a pickaninny, nude but for an amazing combination of filthy straps and compresses around his middle, gazed round-eyed at finding himself under discussion.

"O him," smiled a glistening claimant. "You 'member he come here ruptured lak this, and was right po'ly for a spell. Specially when he squalled seemed lak his guts'd pop plumb out. But he's doing fine now sence ount Hezzy drapped some cunjer powder on a dishrag she had me steal in de dark of de moon and strop around him tight. Cost me five dollars, but she say hit'll keep his innards whar dey belongs and mend his busted belly."

"But who is this little crippled girl, and where is her mother?" demanded the nurse, looking over the faces before her as the child hobbled on a too-short crutch, a withered foot dangling like a leaf on a broken stem.

"She ain't got no—" began a voice from the rear.

"What you talking bout, gal? Lizy Lou got mo' maws 'n ary child on de place. You see," in explanation, "her real maw was too little for dis baby business. She died and seemed lak de chile nacherly come wid a broken laig. But we all mothers her and every cabin on de plantation is her home. Enty, Lizy Lou?" lifting the child in protecting arms. "Aunt Lucindy say dat atter de big foot gits thu growin', she gwine charm dis baby one," held close in a gentle black paw, "to ketch up wid de good un."

Gradually the nurse had sufficiently corralled the garrulous crowd to explain that the government and the State Board of Health were sending to this district a well-trained colored midwife who would herself care for mothers and babies in simple cases, or send for a doctor if necessary to avoid such accidents as they had been seeing. A stormy, thick-lipped Amazon held aloof.

"Sound lak big-gate talk, if you axe me," she muttered. "You all know de Lawd give and de Lawd take away when He gits good and ready. Don't tell me dis new-fangled colored gal kin beat dese old womens at dey own trade. For me, when I'm birthin' I wants a good old granny wid all her charms and cunjers and powwow, one what'll not be too high-toned to let me quarrel wid John Henry, or lam him side o' de haid, and him not sass me back nuther while I'm birthin' his young un," midst a smothered and scandalized snigger.

"Shut yo' mouth, nigger. Ain't you hear de white lady say dis colored woman is trained by gover'ment and state doctors and knows white folks' ways which is bound to be better'n nigger ways? You and John Henry gotter quit yo' projeckin' and act lak folks, not wild Injuns. Look at all de babies you've borned and buried. Cain't you listen to sense?" There was collective and wrathful indignation at this unseemly interruption.

"When is she coming, lady?" eagerly sought an imminent case. "Whar she gwineter live?" "What'll she charge us?" "How kin we git her?" came from every direction. "Dar's a heap of womens on dis plantation and de next and next, and we gits young uns lak rabbits. When we wants help we wants it right now," warned one smiling into responsive faces. "Aint it de truf?" All agreed, beaming.

Open-eyed, open-mouthed, open-minded, the women heard the new gospel, felt the urge to seek hereafter only the midwife exhibiting on her cabin wall a framed certificate issued by the State Board of Health. When this disappeared, they might know something had gone wrong. There had been a case of infection and the certificate would not be restored until the midwife had learned how to do cleaner work. Then the nurse explained:

"This is my last visit down in this part of the State as I am leaving on June 30. But I have worked hard to secure for you an intelligent, capable woman, and I am depending on you to help her as she will help you and your babies. Don't forget all the good talks we have had, and the many things I have asked you to do. Goodbye, goodbye," as the boss-man left the shade of his verandah and strolled out in the humid heat to begin a big afternoon's work.

Loyally, zealously they promised. But who knows?

She Get a Measle!

By RUTH GILBERT, R.N.

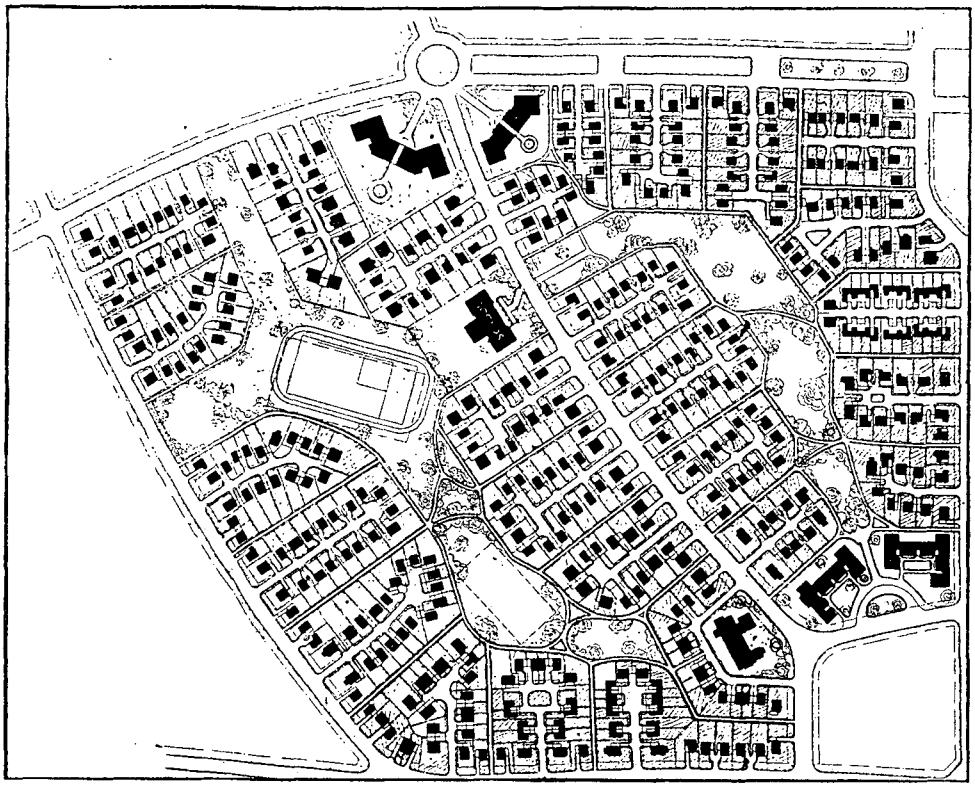
I GOT it so bad luck with my baby, Nurse!
I feed her every time she hungry but she not get fat.
I keep her good and warm but she cry all day.
She sleep with my big girls so she not get lonely in the night.
So now—such luck—she get a measle.
My little baby—
But, ach, the sickness comes from God!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

When Radburn Opens

By

HENRY M. PROPPER



Architect's sketch of two super-blocks at Radburn, showing houses in solid black, and the system of closed-end streets, pedestrian paths and interior parks. No streets to cross in going to school!

THERE are two distinct jobs involved in building a town. One is structural; the other social. For the most part of course, towns are not planned at all for a thousand and one reasons, mostly economic, but just happen. And in the relatively few instances in which more or less complete towns have been built according to plan, the emphasis in planning and design has been structural. Social implications have been disregarded totally or permitted to lapse by default.

Radburn, the new town which the City Housing Corporation is building between Paterson and Hackensack, New Jersey, is a definite departure, in this particular as in many others. An effort is being made to so plan and design it that living, in the social sense, will be fuller and happier. Geddes Smith referred to Radburn in the March 1, 1928, issue of The Survey, as a "Town for the Motor Age" because at Radburn, probably for the first time, a serious attempt is being made to tame the automobile and make it a more companionable neighbor on streets and roads.

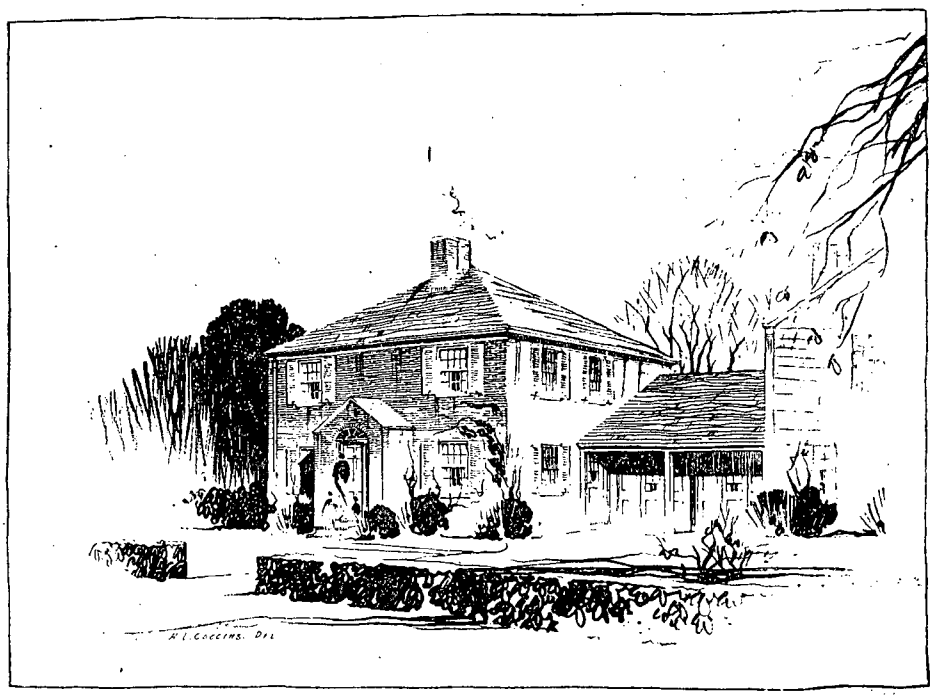
The social importance of such an experiment need not be argued. Its complete success, if it is successful, is likely to have far-reaching consequences. And in any event the results will be demonstrable. If the safety block system, now under construction, works; if there is any merit in the separation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic; if, when given the opportunity, children do go to school by way of garden and park paths and do their playing in safe interior parks instead of dodging motor cars and trucks during most of their free time, the automobile accident-rate for this new town will show it.

The plan for Radburn seeks also to improve livability in three other important fields, namely recreation, health and education. The town scheme, in its step-by-step development has been determined by these three major requirements of fuller and happier living, and an earnest effort made to create an environment which will make all three available in greater measure for the 25,000 people who ultimately will live in Radburn. Thus the area reserved for permanent park space amounts to 15 per cent of the total 1,300-acre tract, and among the 200 houses now being completed, not one is more than a hundred yards or so from the park strip which forms the irregularly shaped center of the super-blocks. Education has exerted a dominant influence in determining the size and shape of the super-blocks since the school is the focal point in planning an area for a given number of families, particularly when one desired objective is to make it possible for each child to go to and from school without crossing traffic streets.

BEFORE final decisions were reached on any of these questions, the company had the benefit of expert opinion from specialists in these fields. Before actual construction work was started, conferences were held on health, recreation and education. At the education conference were present Howard W. Nudd, secretary of the Public Education Association; James E. Tippet, of the Lincoln School; W. W. Beatty, superintendent of Bronxville public schools; B. C. Wooster, Bergen County superintendent of schools; Clarence A. Perry, Russell Sage Foundation; John R. Wilson, superintendent of public instruction of Paterson; and several others. The problems of the Radburn public schools, their location, size, system of education and other questions, were discussed. Questions of recreation needs, layout and equipment, were considered at a conference which included Joseph Lee, president, Howard S. Braucher, George D. Butler and George E. Dickie, of the Playground and Recreation Association of America; Lee F. Hanmer, Clarence A. Perry, Charles J. Storey, of the Russell Sage Foundation; Dr. Abner T. Way, acting director of health education, and Arthur Leland, superintendent, Board of Recreation Commissioners, Newport, Rhode Island. The health conference included Professor Isabel M. Stewart, Department of Nursing Education, Teachers' College; Mary Stone Conklin,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

superintendent of Hackensack Hospital; Jane Allen and Mary A. Brownell, of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing; Dr. W. F. Walker, of the American Public Health Association; Michael M. Davis, of the Committee on Cost of Medical Care; Courtenay Dinwiddie, of the Child Health Demonstration Committee; Dr. Julius Levy, of the Bureau of Child Hygiene, New Jersey State Department of Health; and Dr. George W. Finke, former president, Bergen County Medical Society and chief surgeon, Hackensack Hospital.

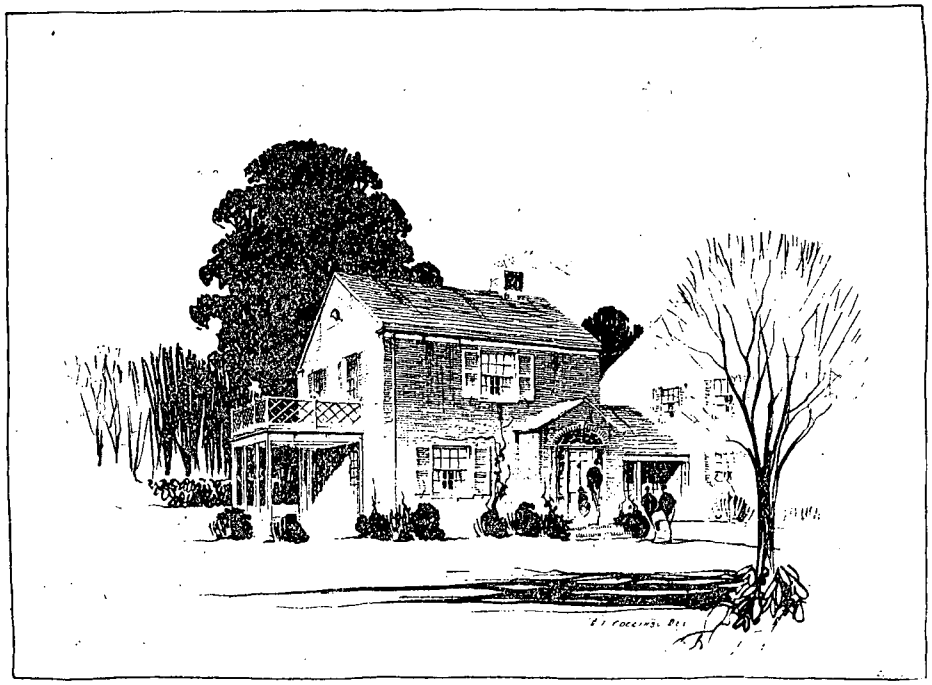


Beauty and utility combined—to say nothing of an attached garage—is provided for owners of Radburn residences. And great care has been taken to keep them within the possibilities of a moderate sized income.

THE results of this method of town building will not be so obvious as the success or failure of the safety block plan. If a thoroughgoing public-health study were begun with the arrival of the first families at Radburn—some time during the next month—and continued over a long period, it might be possible to arrive at a valuation of some sort after a number of years. In the absence of such a study, there is little scientific basis for our belief in the beneficial effects on the population of air and sunshine, play space for children and adults, model schools, and all the rest. We want to believe that these benefits are substantial and it seems reasonable and logical that we should from the circumstantial and inferential evidence available here and elsewhere.

City Housing Corporation has also had some experience in the building of its Sunnyside Garden Model Community in Long Island City, which it believes more than justifies the much greater effort in the same direction now being made at Radburn. Sunnyside has had no public-health study nor any other statistical analysis of its achievements in community building. There is no way of telling with scientific certainty whether or not its 70 per cent of open space, its garden courts, three-acre park or two-room-deep houses have raised the health average of its population. Some Sunnysiders insist that their community is healthier than less well-planned ones. They will point to the numerous ruddy-cheeked children in evidence throughout the suburb. They will tell you that even during the recent flu epidemic there was less illness at Sunnyside than elsewhere. And, if given half an opportunity, many Sunnysiders will proclaim the tonic benefits of their restful garden homes after the tension and bustle of a busy day in Manhattan just fifteen minutes removed by subway. Such statements can be set down to community pride. However, this much is known: the park and interior gardens are in constant use for play by both children and adults. There is a definite, growing community spirit and interest which manifests itself in cooperative purchasing projects, maintenance of a model school, in obtaining civic betterments, in the organization of social and educational groups and in really living together as a community.

That is the justification, if any were needed, for the social planning which has been done at Radburn. It remains only for a complete scientific study to be made after it has become a going community to demonstrate its value with unassailable accuracy.



A front view of one of the charming homes soon to be opened at Radburn—and the rear view would be quite as attractive, as the back yard has been abolished in this new town.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Death Hits Back

By MARY ROSS

FOR the second time within a year the drums of heroic tragedy are sounded for an adopted American who has given his life in the service of humanity. A few months ago the cables brought word of the Japanese scientist, Noguchi, dead in a lonely hut on the African Gold Coast of the yellow fever from which he had helped to deliver the western hemisphere. Now, no less poignant, comes the end of the story of Joseph Goldberger, surgeon in the United States Public Health Service, who died on January 17 at the Naval Hospital in Washington of an unknown infection which in some ways resembled pellagra, the disease to whose study he had devoted the past fifteen years.

Dr. Goldberger could not have "caught" pellagra in the ordinary sense of that word. Indeed some of his most daring research was made in the successful effort to prove that pellagra, an often fatal disease of mouth and skin, is not communicable. When life begins to feel a little mediocre, read in Paul de Kruif's Hunger Fighters the story of the soirée in 1916 at the U. S. Pellagra Hospital in Spartanburg, South Carolina, when Goldberger and four of his associates took a ghastly dose of the body discharge from people sick with the disease, and the whole party, including Mrs. Goldberger, had blood from a pellagrous woman injected into them. None of them experienced more than a "slight inconvenience." Here was the proof that Goldberger needed to bear out his contention that it was not a germ that was causing this disease which killed thousands each year, and sickened many thousands more, in the villages and farms of the South.

But whatever the mysterious infection of which Dr. Goldberger died, it is safe to say that it found a body wracked by the trials to which he had subjected it in the service of others. Seven times he tried this pellagra test upon himself. And not long before that he had barely pulled through typhus fever, contracted in Mexico City while experimenting with the organism responsible for it. Hardly recovered from typhus, he was assigned to a study of yellow fever in New Orleans, and himself a victim of it, just escaped the fate of Noguchi. Later, conducting experiments in Brownsville, Texas, he was attacked by dengue—"break-bone"—fever. In vain, in his last illness, twenty physicians of the Public Health Service offered their blood for transfusion, in the hope that thereby the anemia from which he suffered might be overcome. Dying at fifty-five, Dr. Goldberger had already accomplished what Surgeon-General Cumming designates as "one of the outstanding contributions to the science of medicine."

Joseph Goldberger came to this country from Austria-Hungary as a child of six, the son of a grocer who wore the long orthodox beard. He grew up on New York's East Side, and worked his way through the College of the City of New York and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In 1899, after two years in private medical practice in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. Public Health Service and in 1912 he was promoted to surgeon. Two years later he started the pellagra investigations for which his name is known.

When he got off the train to begin his work, Dr. Goldberger knew as much as anyone else about the cause and prevention of pellagra—and that was substantially nothing. One group of southern doctors, fighting the disease in the impoverished mill villages, had insisted that it was infectious. It raged in certain localities; it seemed to "break out" in the hospitals for the insane and in orphan asylums; and of the patients sick enough to be seen in clinics and hospitals, from thirty to forty out of every hundred died. In mild cases it looked like a kind of symmetrical sunburn, on the backs of hands, bridging the nose, or elsewhere on the body; in the worst, it turned to sores as loathsome as leprosy. Pellagra is still, the surgeon-general declares in his current annual report, "the most menacing single nutritional disease" in this country. Last year almost as many people were known to have died of it, throughout the states, as died of typhoid fever, and the recent studies on which Dr. Goldberger reported a few months ago show in mild forms it is much commoner than has been supposed, especially among children. All forms considered, the fatal cases are probably about three in one hundred, which means that behind the record of 5,148 deaths in 1927 lies a story of some 170,000 people sick of it.

Dr. Goldberger's first clue came when he noticed that while pellagra was rife in the insane hospitals, it was only the patients who had it. None of the doctors or attendants, not even those who came in close contact with the dying pellagrins, showed a touch. They seemed to live under the same conditions—save in one thing, food. To skip too hastily over a real detective story, Dr. Goldberger found that people who had fresh meat and milk did not get pellagra. When they ate only the common food of the South—cornmeal, white flour, salt pork or drippings, syrup—they did. In one orphan asylum there were seventy-nine pellagrous young Baptists; in another one hundred and thirty pellagrous young Methodists. Under Dr. Goldberger's supervision money was found to feed them milk and meat, eggs, peas and beans—and pellagra disappeared. Pellagra is the Siamese twin of poverty. In Dr. Goldberger's last report he points out that in the villages he studied the single woman was less liable to it than her married or widowed sister, for here, in the official language, "the single woman is usually a wage-earner, which may place her in a somewhat more advantageous position with respect to diet."

Joseph Goldberger, M.D.
Drawing by Bertrand Zadig for Hunger Fighters, by Paul deKruif, Harcourt Brace

Not content with cause, Dr. Gold-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

berger went on to prevention and cure, and here again a thrilling story must be telescoped. You cannot tell people to eat meat and milk and eggs if they haven't the money to buy them. What could be found that they could afford? Here the clue came through a study of the corresponding disease in dogs—"black-tongue," and the answer was dried brewers' yeast. In 1925 Goldberger began feeding yeast to the pellagrins at the Milledgeville Insane Hospital where he had gained his first insight into the disease—and it cured them. In 1927, when the floods had ravished the Mississippi Valley, carrying even greater poverty in their wake, pellagra became alarmingly prevalent and Surgeon Goldberger was called in at the urgent request of the state health authorities. Upon his recommendation yeast was supplied to those who needed it through the American Red Cross and some private agencies and distributed through county health officials and private physicians.

Dr. Goldberger, according to the newspaper reports, requested that his body be cremated and its ashes thrown into the Potomac. But should he have had an epitaph, he would have been happy, we may believe, to have had inscribed the colorless words of the official report of that flood summer: "By this means many early cases of the disease were arrested and a vast number of persons were prevented from having it."

Child Labor Ammunition

By DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER

IT seems incredible that I should be beginning a plea for normal conditions for the children of our nation. I don't see how I can proceed unless I take for granted that I am simply to supply you with ammunition to blast away at the particular variety of human inertia and laziness which happens to lie nearest you. I can't believe that anything but inertia separates us from doing the right thing by our children.

There are several well-worn camouflages under which people try to hide their real attitude about child labor. Here is one: "Working provides the best of education. Look at all the fine men and women who got their education in that way." The person who says this is always old enough to have lived back in the time when "working" meant close personal contact with father or mother or employer in a small business, with varied occupations. Paid work for children nowadays practically never means this. For instance, work out-of-doors in agriculture for children—a picture of a happy child, weeding the garden with mother, feeding the hens, learning to milk and to take care of horses by father's side. Look away from that imaginary picture out of the past, and observe a gang of children crawling along between baby onion and beet plants, pulling out weeds for twelve, fourteen hours a day, every day of the week, under the watchful eye of a paid foreman, all of them returning from the fields at night to sleep in a shed.

People who know what child labor is too well to advocate it openly, say sometimes, "Well, it may be a pity in theory, but there are plenty of children who prefer work to school." This statement is a frightful indictment of schools and homes, rather than an endorsement of factories. We ought to be leaping to take advantage of the hint about the rigid bookishness of our schools, given to us by the statistics of child labor, rather than hurrying to take advantage of some children's distaste for bookish education to deprive them of any education at all.

Another advocate of child labor is the bull-necked, masterful, middle-aged man who says, "I began work at seven in the factory I now own. And look at *me*." The right answer to this would be to line up the broken-down, dispirited, half-alive men and women who also began to work at seven, and to command him, "Look at *them!*" But since that is hard to do in practice, ask him this: "When you want the right kind of man for the better positions in your factory, do you advertise, 'Only those need apply with no education after the sixth grade, who have worked continuously in a factory since the age of twelve'?"

Your next opponent may be the hand-washing gentleman who says, "Perhaps from the ideal standpoint it is a pity to employ children, but certain industries simply could not exist otherwise." Slave labor and child labor are cheap labor and both are poor, wasteful, unprofitable, holding back and hampering any industry dependent on them. Point out to such a man the relative prosperity of the South before the Civil War and now.

You may still find, even in the twentieth century, somebody who says that working people are better off without the disturbing influence of too much education. What happens almost without exception to the children who, disliking books, climb out of the frying-pan of the school to cool off in the factory fire? For the first year or so these motor-minded children really do get on better. The relief of the change from printed pages to action does them good. By the time they are eighteen or nineteen or twenty, they are perhaps on the third-from-the-bottom rung of the industrial ladder. And there they stick, not because of any queer prejudices in favor of people with education, but because they really cannot become as useful as they would if they had been allowed to get their growth, as colts do, before being set to work. After so long a time of standing still these broken-minded colts begin to realize the hopelessness of competing with fully developed members of their race. Some of them fall into the sodden jog-trot of broken-spirited human beings who so enormously delay the forward march of humanity as a whole. Others fall into the nervous instability which makes trouble and waste all along the well-peopled roads leading to jails and insane asylums.

So far I have presented nothing but the most hard-boiled arguments of general expediency, economy, our own welfare. I have left unexpressed the shame felt by any grown-up of ordinary decency at stealing health and vitality from children with a short-sighted idea of adding to balance in the bank. That decent shame has been expressed by Sarah Cleghorn, the poet, in a quatrain written years ago:

> The golf-links lie so near the mill
> That almost every day
> The laboring children may look out
> And see the men at play.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Common Welfare

MASSACHUSETTS LOOKS AHEAD

NOT since the period of progressive legislation which was at its height in 1913 and ended with the outbreak of the World War has there been any such list of social recommendations as were put forward by the new governor of Massachusetts, Frank G. Allen, in his inaugural message. The first topic of the address is public welfare, and most of the following proposals come early in the address:

A survey of crippled children, a revision of the child welfare laws, increase in the compulsory school age from 14 to 15 years, a new hospital unit for the aged chronic sick, a new children's building at the hospital for nonpulmonary tuberculosis at Lakeville, an addition to the state cancer hospital, continuance of the development of the new Metropolitan Hospital for the mentally sick, continuance of the construction of the new state prison, legislation for the further protection of the milk supply, additional facilities for the care of the feebleminded at the three state schools, legislation to provide for a thorough mental examination of delinquents before disposition rather than after imprisonment, more thorough examination before licensing operators of automobiles, permanent exclusion from obtaining a license of any driver involved in a fatal accident while under the influence of liquor, legislation to provide that no injunctive relief shall be given in labor disputes unless both parties have had an opportunity to be heard, to follow the plans of President-elect Hoover for stabilizing employment and to make recommendations from time to time for Massachusetts.

Governors' messages, in Massachusetts at any rate, are not idle sets of New Year's resolutions. The legislation recommended is ordinarily enacted, and due caution is therefore part of the message. Governor Allen has included few radical recommendations, but in each field of activity the next progressive step is taken. As lieutenant-governor for four years, Governor Allen has always been interested in the state institutions and agencies for social work, and his recommendations are based upon knowledge of the advances already made in Massachusetts and the specific needs which exist. His idea of a new institutional unit for the aged chronic sick would deal with a very difficult and pressing problem. Massachusetts has struggled along with an overcrowded State Infirmary which has grown too large, being overcrowded at the present time with twenty-one hundred patients. The care of persons who are sick with chronic diseases, such as arthritis, arteriosclerosis and heart disease, especially aged persons so afflicted, is a serious problem. Hopitals have no room to care for these patients and homes for the aged will not admit them. For many years the state has had to make large appropriations for institutions for persons suffering from mental disease. It is encouraging to hope that the time has come to provide a new hospital unit for sick persons who are mentally normal.

FELIX FULD

SO successful was Felix Fuld in keeping his good works in the background that when on the death of this Newark merchant last month it developed that his philanthropic gifts in his life-time had mounted to more than $2,500,000, the total came as a surprise to all except those closest to him. Avoiding publicity, conscious to an extreme degree of a sense of *noblesse oblige,* he gave quietly and generously to a wide variety of causes. Hospitals, relief agencies, boys' camps, art museums, musical organizations, all were recipients of his financial aid as well as his personal counsel. Human beings perhaps even more than causes interested him. The story is told of a committee interested in recreation work who were buying blankets for use in a boys' camp, when by chance along came Mr. Fuld on his rounds. He asked what use they had for so many blankets and on being told, his only comment to his salesman was: "Forget the money; deliver the blankets according to instructions and send the bill to me." Though his many benefactions will live after him, the personal interest that he took in the many humane movements that were close to him is irreplaceable.

Coming to America at the age of fourteen, as a poor boy, Felix Fuld became known as a co-builder of one of the country's largest department stores (L. Bamberger & Company) and a citizen who was always deeply concerned with the welfare of his city and his state. He knew the shortcomings no less than the claims for many of the idealistic movements of his generation. But he had kept his perspective in a rare way in spite of the executive load he carried. He inspired faith in our development as a people, because such a man, with such purposes, was part of the American frontage on life.

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN

THE cause of children throughout the country is the poorer by the untimely deaths of two of their most effective advocates—Sophie Irene Loeb, president of the Child Welfare Committee of America and the New York State Child Welfare Board, and Judge George C. Appell, of the Westchester County Children's Court. Born in Russia, Miss Loeb came to this country at the age af six. As a reporter for the Evening World she saw the backstreets of New York, and with her characteristic energy and directness, led one campaign after another—for penny lunches in the schoools, safer movie houses, better tenements, playgrounds and the like, centered and culminating in her efforts to extend the mothers' pension system throughout the country as she had helped it to grow in New York, during the seven years of her presidency, from an expenditure of $100,000 to $5,000,000 for allowances to mothers to support dependent children in their own homes. Of Judge Appell's administration of the Westchester County Children's Court perhaps the most remarkable evidence is the endorsement of the county itself at the past election, when leaders in both parties united in his support and he was the only Democrat to triumph on the county ticket. In both its quality and its economy, his direction of the court had become a model for similar tribunals throughout the country (see The Survey, January 15, page 486), and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

his practice of allowing no publicity of the names or records of juvenile offenders has been widely copied. His sudden death, at the age of 45, came ten days before the date set for a public dinner to honor his service as judge and celebrate his re-election.

WELCOME HOME

THERE is rejoicing among the health hosts of New York at the return of Edward T. Devine, to re-enter the field in which for so many years he was so effective a pioneer. He resigns the deanship of the Graduate School of the American University in Washington to become director of the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration, one of the three community demonstrations inspired by the Milbank Memorial Fund, where one of his primary tasks will be to assist the sixty-seven agencies comprising the Community Health Council in co-ordinating and promoting their public health program in this East Side district of New York. "The Health Department," said Dr. Shirley Wynne, health commissioner of New York City, in announcing the appointment of Dr. Devine, "is using the Bellevue-Yorkville district as a kind of health laboratory where public health programs can be tried and discarded, if impracticable, and continued if successful." We venture to predict that the latter will be the case under the direction of a leader whose long record in the New York Charity Organization Society, the New York School of Social Work, and The Survey, was a consistent story of foresight in anticipating new needs and problems, and competence in finding the answers to them.

WESTWARD HO

THAT the westward thrust of adventure is still with us appears in the news that Robert J. Kelso has turned his back on twenty-odd years of tidewater Boston to become director of the Community Council and chest in St. Louis. Since 1907, when he was graduated from Harvard Law School, Mr. Kelso has been so linked with progress in Massachusetts that it is hard to recall that he is a native middle-Westerner. After three years of private practice of the law in Boston, he became the executive of the Massachusetts State Board of Charity, later the Department of Public Welfare, concluding his service in 1920 when the reconstruction of that department was completed. Since 1920 he has been executive secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies. "St. Louis," writes Mr. Kelso, "presents a challenge in this new phase of federation growth—this phase in which the building of a sound welfare program and its interpretation to the community are the paramount features, and in which the lag of contributions behind mounting needs is becoming recognized as an evidence of the necessity for such a program and its interpretation." And he concludes modestly, "The Boston Council, thanks to the good-will and the ability of social workers and directors, is on a smooth working basis. A change of executives will be a great annoyance, but a good therapeutic."

NO LONGER NON-PARTISAN

RELATIONS of the United States to the League of Nations have ceased to be a matter of partisan politics. Therefore it is fitting, and a pragmatical gain as well, that the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association has decided to drop the term "non-partisan" from its title. No longer any need for it. And it is a gain indeed that Philip C. Nash, hitherto dean of Antioch College, is to be executive director of the association. Mr. Nash is intelligently keen on the subject of the league, and will bring new strength to the pro-league cause in the United States. This is not derogatory to the retiring director, Charles C. Bauer; he takes charge of the financial and political work of the association, and becomes vice-chairman of its governing council. It may not yet be time to agitate directly for immediate membership of the United States in the league, but it is time to abandon "pussyfooting" and to begin clearing the air of fog. Under Mr. Nash's executive direction the League of Nations Association can become a positive force, as the corresponding organizations in other countries are, in the direction in which all the logic of our international relations is pointing.

HOUSING

IF the ghost of the first national housing conference held eighteen years ago could return today, he would scarcely recognize—without being told—that the housing conference which was held in Philadelphia at the end of January under the auspices of the National Housing Association in cooperation with the Philadelphia Housing Association, was his direct descendant. "Housing" has travelled far in these eighteen years. It must be considered in its relation to many aspects of city planning, to the automobile, mechanical household appliances, overcrowding of thoroughfares, and so on. Diverse professions are coming more and more to realize it is their combined job to attempt to find a solution. And so the National Housing Conference was a foregathering of architects, engineers, regional planners, economists, builders, housing experts and scientists. The latest ideas in the treatment of the housing problem in its larger implications were discussed, many of them quite new and startling in their character. One expert suggested a steel frame factory-made small house "built like a skyscraper." Another suggested that the backyard be abolished by turning the backs of our houses on the street and facing them on quiet parks and gardens. Another proposal was to scrap the gridiron plan of city streets, dividing residential property into hexagonal blocks. And of course the ever-recurring suggestion that three-level streets will solve the traffic problem put in its appearance. The friend of the housewife told of the great aid the scientifically planned kitchen would be in abolishing "the domestic lockstep." Regional planning as well came in for its share in the discussion. And as was to be expected the first day was given over to the question of slum clearance and whether or not government subsidy was essential to any fundamental solution of the housing problem.

DARROW GOES TO PITTSBURGH

FOR the past two years insurgent leaders of the miners in the Pittsburgh district have been fair prey to the clubs of coal and iron policemen, deputy sheriffs, and state troopers. Meetings have been broken up, leaders clubbed and speakers held under the vague charges of unlawful assemblage, rioting and inciting to riot. When, therefore, Clarence Darrow and Arthur Garfield Hays, leaders in the fight for civil liberties, appeared in Pittsburgh recently, it was thought by many liberals that here was the opportunity to do for the cause of civil liberties what Dayton, Tennessee, did for evolution. Not so, however! The Pittsburgh forces of "law and order" proved themselves much more alert than did the zealous folk of Tennessee. The test case which involved charges against John Brophy and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Patrick Toohey for rioting and inciting to riot was abruptly quashed and the defendants freed.

Brophy and Toohey had had their meeting at Renton, Pennsylvania, broken up by state troopers and deputy sheriffs when Toohey had criticized the policy of the American government in Nicaraugua. Corporal Onko, in charge of the troopers, administered a severe beating to Toohey for his radical statements. District-attorney Gardner attempted to put a face on the situation by alleging that his star witnesses were ill. Mr. Hays expressed his willingness to admit any testimony which the district-attorney might give on behalf of these witnesses. The result was, however, that the case was nolleprossed. Upholders of civil liberties were much disturbed by this decision since they felt that too little attention has been given to the actions of the state constabularies in industrial conflicts. F. E. Woltman, secretary of the Pittsburgh Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, said in reference to the matter:

> The people of Pittsburgh and the citizens of the state of Pennsylvania are being kept in ignorance of brutalities that have been unparalleled in industrial history. Evidently when the giants in the fight for civil liberties, Clarence Darrow, Arthur Garfield Hays and Forrest Bailey put in an appearance the forces of brutality, suppression and intolerance beat a hasty retreat.

Before leaving town, Mr. Hays addressed a public mass meeting held by the Pittsburgh branch of the American Civil Liberties Union to protest the decision. Attorneys for the organization also brought suits against the state constabulary for alleged false arrests and assault and battery.

A COLLEGE AND A CYCLONE

REFUTING those critics who jeer at modern college life as "hopelessly frivolous" or "completely cloistered," there comes to us the story of a university that led its community in time of disaster and then calmly resumed its own job, in spite of unroofed buildings, waterlogged library, smashed laboratory equipment and devastated campus. The story is contained in a recent report from the department of international relations of the University of Porto Rico. The university "temporarily suspended instruction" after the seven o'clock classes on the morning of September 12, when the oncoming cyclone began to make itself heard and felt. But it was only class-room work that was interrupted. Throughout those first ghastly days of succoring the hurt and the homeless, counting the dead and estimating the losses, the university found innumerable ways of working with its community. The first cable sent to the United States asking help for stricken thousands, was sent by the chancellor. Every day the department of home economics supplied wholesome food and salvaged clothing for the destitute and starving, and at this writing is continuing this service. Cadets from the university R.O.T.C. have been on active guard duty throughout the island. Three members of the faculty have been making a detailed survey of the housing situation in the stricken Utuado district, long accessible only on foot, after performing a similar service for the region between Carolina and Juncos where the damage was less severe.

When the university resumed its regular work, only about two-thirds of the twelve hundred students enrolled before the cyclone were able to return. Many were forced to assume financial burdens which under ordinary circumstances would not have been theirs for several years. Their homes were destroyed, the family resources, as represented in tobacco, coffee or grapefruit, literally blown away, and the young students were forced to take any work they could get to contribute to the family support. University authorities fear that numbers of these students will never be able to resume their academic work, because of the economic problems the island now faces. The report concludes that "most important of all, the animating spirit which is the real university is unimpaired."

HOMES FOR BACHELOR GIRLS

MANY are the low-cost housing experiments conducted throughout the country for the family unit, but in the opinion of speakers gathered at the thirteenth annual conference of the Association to Promote Better Housing for Girls, recently held in New York City, one important member of the family is almost completely neglected—the unattached girl, who has great difficulty in finding a suitable place to live in all of the larger cities of the country. With this thought in mind the conference had as its particular subject, Housing Needs of Girls in New York as Told by Themselves. One after another—the business girl, the student, the girl in industry—reported the hardships she had encountered in obtaining "an airy and sanitary room." In the opinion of Cornelia Marshall, president of the association, girls' clubs, such as those conducted by her organization, "self-supporting institutions, based on market rents or market interest, are the foundation upon which the housing for single persons must in the future be built if we are to give the economic, social and spiritual answer to one of the most difficult questions of modern days." Lawrence Veiller, of the National Housing Association, pointed out that "as the family has tended to break up the individual has become more important." Announcement was made by the association of the opening of the first club house for Negro girls working at low wages.

CHEST DIAGNOSIS

THE question of the responsibility of national corporations for the social work of the local communities in which their branches are located—manufacturing plants, retail stores, public utilities—grows constantly more pressing as one branch of business after another tends to merge local enterprises on national lines. The acting president of the Association of Community Chest and Councils, Henry D. Sharpe, of Providence, recently described it as "unquestionably the most acute problem confronting community chests and welfare agencies in all parts of the country"—meaning, no doubt, the most acute financial problem. The matter has been widely discussed at chest meetings, has kept campaign directors awake o'nights, and was the subject of a carefully considered article, The Corporation and Its Community, by Paul A. Schoellkopf in The Survey of September 1. The Association of Community Chests and Councils, representing the 325 chests in North America, has appointed a committee to get at the facts in the matter by means of a survey to be made by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The greater part of the year 1929 will be spent on the study, which will be directed by Pierce Williams, released by the A.C.C.C. to the staff of the Bureau of Economic Research for the purpose. In the view of the A.C.C.C. News, "the importance of the study cannot be overestimated. The present chaotic condition can be remedied only with such a study as a background."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Factory-Made Homes

A Revolutionary Plan for Mass Production of Houses Like Ford Cars

By W. H. HAM

THE elimination of the slums in cities and rural districts can, I believe, be accomplished, but only through education of the public mind and conscience, reinforced by the influence of the police powers of the states applied with conscientious severity, by padlocking forever those tenements and hovels which are below the level of minimum standards rightfully demanded by American citizens.

But, it will be asked, Where will we house the people who now live in the slums, and what will become of future residents if other quarters are not provided?

This is a fair question. And the answer is simply this: We must build new and better structures, and renovate existing inferior structures so as to provide homes suitable to the improved conditions of modern life.

The designer for this future program of building must set his speed to approach a flying goal. He must accept progress in the revision of his building program which will be along the lines that have been productive of such marvelous results in other fields, notably in the manufacture of automobiles, furniture, shoes, clothing, steam engines, and countless other products—houses alone excepted. He must build in the metropolitan areas better and cheaper multi-family dwellings, so designed as to let in sunlight and to provide open spaces for children, while equipping them with all modern apparatus. The smaller cities are more fortunate in the possibility of correctly handling the problem in this new era. Land values are less, and the use of the automobile for personal transportation is a tremendous factor.

In the great annular areas around our metropolitan districts and in smaller cities, however, the individual home is the prevailing type of dwelling, 484,000 such homes having been built in 1928. These half million homes, a few thousand excepted, were constructed without the aid of architect or engineer, and it may be anticipated that in 1929 another half-million will be built with this same lack of professional guidance unless a change in building of such an extraordinary character is made that it will amount to a revolution. And such a revolution I believe to be the solution of the housing problem.

As an engineer who has spent thirty years studying building, and who has passed through the various stages of thought as applied to the workman's home, I have come to a conclusion which will strike the old builder as heresy and the investor as visionary. But I am confident that it is entirely practical, startlingly economical, and sound business, to establish a manufacturing process whereby large, complete members of a house can be fabricated in the shop, and very largely with machines. These large parts could be transported by automobile truck and erected with derricks, secured together by means of substantial anchors and bolts, so as to furnish a house of greater strength and durability than the present type of frame house. When these fabricated parts are assembled, the exterior can be treated to a normal coating of veneer which will make of it a permanent house—brick, stone, stucco; or shingles, clapboards, or sheathing.

Ample plants are available for the purpose, requiring only a small amount of alteration, and little if any machinery to be specially designed. I believe we are ready to fabricate a house without having to wait for the tedious process of inventing machinery or developing new materials to be used in this revolutionary process. I want to describe in some detail the process which I recommend.

Dropping into place a complete, ready-made bathroom, like a bird-cage on a hook

The first thing about a home is a hole in the ground. I believe we are building four times too much cellar for our houses. I should recommend a cellar under 25 per cent of the house and no cellar under the remainder. But regardless of the size of the cellar, the foundation walls should be built of materials fabricated at a shop. They should be hollow, large-size shells, presumably made of concrete materials. They should be transported by truck and erected with derricks without re-handling. These shells should be filled with gross materials from the cellar excavation, so as to give the foundation wall weight and frost-proofing in our northern climates.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Revolution number two in my plan is to build the chimney in a single piece, transport it by truck, and erect it with a derrick just as we do with a large concrete telephone pole.

Next comes the house above the foundations. In the simple house, the rooms all have six rectangular surfaces: four sidewalls, ceiling, and floor. The first element needed for a room is a floor, with the cellar ceiling, and I am confident that our engineers are competent to build this in a shop, full room-size for the smaller house, all finished, using the materials we know, want, and have used for years. This unit can be transported without interference with traffic, and pass under most of our bridges without difficulty.

Assume, then, that we have three or four rooms on the first floor, and that we shall make an equal number of units in the factory, entirely completed, transport them, lay them on their foundation, and secure them to their foundation by proper fastening on all edges.

Next come the side walls of the rooms, divided into two classes. Assume that we will be generous with sizes, building a workman's home with one room twenty-four feet long. This, I think from my experience, is excessive, but assume that we have a piece of finished material comprising an interior partition, twenty-four feet long, substantially eight feet high, and six inches thick. This finished member of the building will weigh about one thousand pounds. It will probably have one door, perhaps two, through the partition. I have no doubt that our engineers would be entirely competent to design the framing for such a partition, and a finished surface over the frame, making it sufficiently rigid to meet all requirements of transportation, handling by derrick, and fastening together at top, bottom, and both ends, with other members likewise fabricated. This partition member should be made entirely finished, including the door with its trim and hardware, electric-light wiring, heating and ventilating ducts, and surface paint, using materials that are available in large quantities at moderate prices in the current market. Assume that such a partition, very much smaller than the wing of an airplane, is completed, and we ship it in the same way as we ship a large table for a club, or an airplane wing, and handle it with a derrick of the right size and kind, erect it in its proper position on the floor already laid, and bolt it to other units sufficiently to provide for all stresses. We then have a finished interior partition standing on a floor.

LET us assume an outer wall built in a factory and handled in much the same way, except that the exterior surface is treated with a waterproof material, ready to receive its veneer of brick, stucco, stone, or wood. This partition, with its windows already installed, will be finished with shutters on the outside, hung on proper hardware and closed for protection of the glass, shade and screen on the inside, and protected with a panel, used for the protection of windows, marked "return to the factory." All windows, as well as doors, will have weather strips.

To continue with our house. Somewhere, either in the cellar or on the first floor, we must establish a heating unit. This, in my opinion, in the future will be developed in a systematized, standardized, grouped unit, suitable for the number of rooms to be heated, any one of which may be heated to any temperature within the range required for comfortable living conditions by simply pressing a button. I think, for the workingman's home, we will burn oil in a proper heating apparatus, and heat with warmed air recirculating and under control for each room.

And now let us dare to be really radical. Let us build a bathroom, including its finished interior walls, its fixtures set in place, tested and so designed that we can hang it up like a bird-cage on a hook. That is to say, we would take a structure substantially like an elevator cage and put bathroom fixtures in it, all piped and ready for three connections, a soil pipe (three inches in diameter only, rather than the four inches we are now using), a hot-water pipe, and a cold-water pipe. Let us set this bathroom on a prepared foundation which is part of the four partitions coming together under or directly on a floor as the case may be. The bathroom will have one outside wall ready to be finished like the other outside walls—three inside walls or partitions, and usually one door.

Stairs are now very largely made in the shop. Closets, like so many coffins, in the future will surely be made entirely finished. The second story will be finished as the first.

Then comes the roof. I have no doubt that the house of the future will have an insulated exterior wall and an insulated roof. I believe the roof can be made in large-size members, properly designed and waterproofed at a factory, these being transported by truck and erected by derrick.

I BELIEVE the workingman's house of the future will be a story-and-a-half building with dormers, because of looks and economy. These dormers are no larger in size than dog-houses, and are now wholly fabricated ready for installation. Bay windows, the luxury of the working family, where geraniums can grow in tin cans and blossom better than in the greenhouse, can be made at the shop completely fabricated, finished, ready to be secured to the building openings. I have done this, and it is a simple, normal thing to do.

Now our house is completed. But I want to make it clear that I eliminate from my program any standardization which spoils the art of the structure. I want to emphasize the fact that I do not believe in the success of stereotyped houses for workmen. We have never standardized the family. We must have a variable home as to size, number of rooms, and a variety of other elements. I am entirely in sympathy with the architect's desire to stamp his work with his personal touch, and I am firmly committed to the handling of the program in such a way that he will be given opportunity to stamp these homes with his masterful stroke of design and add those details which will give charm to these simple, home-like cottages. No two bridges are alike, but all bridges are fabricated. No two elevators need be alike, but all elevators are fabricated. Increasingly, fabrication is taking place in the building business. Eventually the small individual house, and a great number of grouped cottages in the form of a city village (like those which have been built in Bridgeport), will be processed through the manufacturing plant, with striking similarity to the development of the Ford car.

The engineer, who has proceeded by leaps and bounds in this industrial age, bringing about again and again a better product at a cheaper price, must play his part in this program, just as he has in the manufacture of the automobile.

As a result of such fabrication, I am confident the price of these houses will be reduced more than 35 per cent. When this is accomplished, it will then be possible for low-paid wage-earners to live in proper homes. Slum conditions in the small city will then be eliminated. A proper home in the suburbs of our metropolitan areas will be available and a mortal blow will be struck at the slum tenements in the congested areas of large cities.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Only Way Out for New York

PEOPLE from the provinces are likely to comment on what appears to be a sort of hunted look on the faces of natives of Manhattan Island and daily commuters thereto—a look that if analyzed might be found due to the fact that the thoroughfares of the district are so overcrowded, the traffic facilities so overtaxed, that to successfully navigate in New York City today is a task entailing such strain and loss of time that what should be a simple process becomes in reality a complicated feat. (Some authorities estimate the annual money loss in the United States, due to time lost through this situation, as $2,000,000,000.) Great acclaim, therefore, greeted the recent announcement that the mayor of New York City was engaging the services of a well-known firm of engineers to study the traffic situation; a large sum was appropriated for the purpose. Bodies of civic-minded citizens offered their cooperation for this worthy cause. The general population hailed this as a sign that at last something was actually going to be done about the almost indecent congestion of Manhattan's thoroughfares.

But according to the latest report published by the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs, the problem is much too deep to be solved by a mere attempt to provide better traffic facilities. In the opinion of the experts responsible for this report there is one remedy—and one remedy only—that can to a large extent ameliorate and correct these intolerable conditions of life in New York City.

After five years of intensive study by a staff of engineers and research workers, these regional planners state that *redistribution* of population, industry, and commerce is the only effective remedy for the situation that has resulted from lack of foresight in planning the New York region. No matter how many new transit lines are laid, no matter how many new highways and tunnels are opened—in fact, no matter how the housing facilities within Manhattan itself are improved—conditions will not be materially ameliorated unless far more drastic steps are taken. Quite the contrary; as a result of these palliative "remedies," confusion may only grow worse. And inasmuch as the New York region includes about one-twelfth of the entire population of the United States (though occupying but one five-hundredth of the area), it is apparent that the problem as to how and to what extent the population of this area will (and should) grow and be distributed, along with the problem of the maintenance of its health and general well-being, are matters of deep concern far beyond the local area directly affected. These are among the matters discussed in the report.

To begin with, the report points out that the population is to a large extent urban in character, accompanied by the complicated problems that result from the herding together of people. In 1920, according to the most reliable estimates, 92 per cent of the nearly nine millions of population of the New York region lived in cities, compared to 51.4 for the United States as a whole. Of these nine millions, over five and a half millions resided in New York City; during 1926, the population probably passed the ten million mark. In the twenty-year period between 1905 and 1925, the percentage of the city's population living between eight and ten miles from City Hall increased 8.55 to 22.13. In 1927 about two and one half million people were still living in the more than five hundred thousand old-law tenements in the city of New York.

IN spite of the large urban population, however, the percentage in the rate of growth of the suburban population of the various areas has actually been greater than in the city. In the period between 1920-1925, while the increase in New York City was 4.5 per cent, in Westchester it was 23.6 per cent and in Nassau 64.6 per cent. But we are warned not to draw any optimistic conclusion from this last set of figures, for a consideration of facts below the surface quickly dissipates any roseate hopes that the growth in suburban population of itself contributes to the bettering of conditions for those left in the city, or produces ideal living conditions for those who make their homes in the country. Far from it—for this increased suburban population, coming as it does in large numbers to the city for its day's work, in reality intensifies and complicates the problem of congestion in the metropolis—to say nothing of having daily to take a comparatively long and wearing journey to reach its place of occupation. Hence—and here we have the crux of the situation—the only logical solution for present difficulties is the creation of complete, self-contained, suburban towns, so constructed as to provide not only residences, but also industries which will give employment to the inhabitants, and commerce, markets and theaters for their ordinary needs. Thus will vehicular movement and commuting be

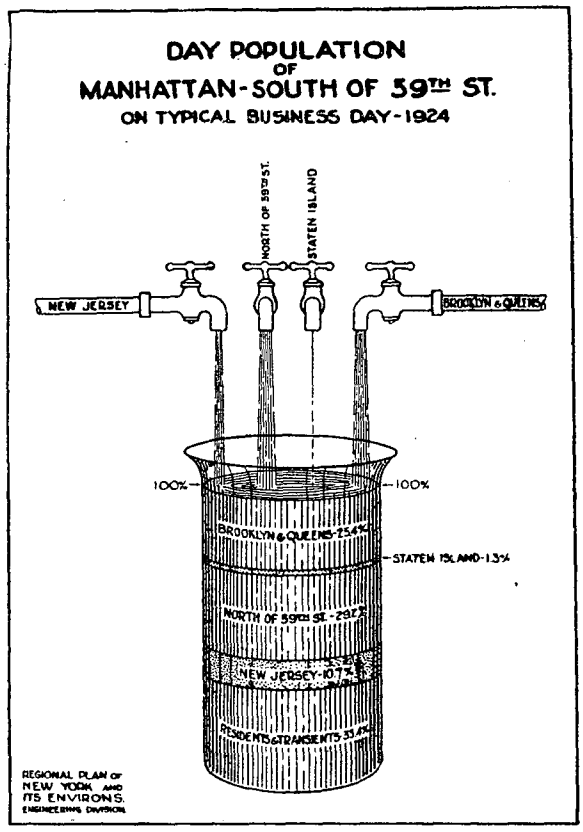
New Yorkers

Population, Land Values and Government is the title of the latest volume issued by the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs. As in all the surveys undertaken by the Regional Plan, no matter what phase of the situation is canvassed, this study concerns itself with an area of approximately fifty miles in radius from City Hall, Manhattan, a district including more than four hundred political and administrative subdivisions in the states of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. Edited by Thomas Adams, general director of Plans and Surveys, Harold M. Lewis and Theodore T. McCrosky, sections of the report were written by Turman W. Van Metre, professor of transportation at Columbia University, and by Henry James, a member of the Committee of the Regional Plan. In this article, some of the most striking and pertinent facts brought out in Part I of the report, dealing with population, are summarized. This volume may be had from the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs, at its offices, 130 East 22 Street, New York City, at $3 the copy.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

reduced to a vanishing point.

"What is wanted is not decentralization but the reform of centralization." There has already been an exodus to suburban localities for residential purposes. Industries, too, should follow. And as a logical sequence to the opportunity to secure employment in the more attractive suburban environment, more workers will leave the congested areas of the urban center. Great care must be taken, however, not simply to reproduce elsewhere outside the city's limits similar crowded areas. Industries must be transplanted intelligently and with forethought. These satellite cities must not grow up in the haphazard fashion to which we have been accustomed in the past.



THAT the population of the New York region as a whole will continue to grow seems to be accepted by those who have carefully canvassed the situation. Four independent sets of population estimates agree that, until at least the year 2,000, a growth will continue. The consensus of these estimates is that, before the saturation point is reached, the present population will be more than doubled. Professors Pearl and Reed predict in 1965, 11,376,000 people in New York City, and about 21,000,000 in the entire region. They predict further that the percentage of the total population of the region living in the inner and most populous group will decrease slightly in the future—due to a decline in birth-rate, an exodus to the suburbs, and other probable causes. On the other hand, the percentage in the suburban district will nearly double by the year 2000. But, says the report, growth of the population of the New York region to any conceivable size need not lead to evil effects, if the future enlargement takes place in conformity with a plan that regulates the growth in the interests of health, safety and general welfare. Whatever population may actually be reached by 1965, and whatever its exact distribution, it is apparent that the region as a whole will have to furnish working and living conditions for a vastly greater urban population. How shall this be accomplished?

While an ideal pattern of distribution of industry and population is unattainable in those areas where defective urban distribution is already established, some approach to such an ideal, say the writers of the report, should be secured in the environs of the city by an attempt to regulate the growth by means of intelligent planning and of the powers of government. Though the effects of past errors cannot be entirely eradicated, there is no excuse to commit similar mistakes in the future. While New York City has been allowed to grow Topsy-like, it is not too late to partially correct the mistakes in faulty planning of the years gone by, and to effectively control the future development of the adjacent less-populated region, and growing communities.

This can only be accomplished if the several hundred political and administrative subdivisions in the three states comprising the metropolitan region work together. Such cooperation does not imply that these many local governments should surrender their political identity. Interstate consolidation is in fact not recommended, though the report does propose within counties consolidation of certain powers now exercised by towns, villages and cities as a necessary step in carrying out an appropriate planning program for the entire region. As the report says:

> If sufficient cooperation between the communities in a region can be obtained so that they will agree on the broad outline of a plan for all their areas together, and if they collaborate to carry out such a plan, they can go far toward attaining the ideal which would be possible under a united government. Moreover, the advantages of centralized government have to set off against the serious disadvantages which it involves, such as the destruction of local autonomy and local neighborhood life. With regional planning most of the advantages of centralization are made possible, while local government remains intact with the very great values which it possesses.

IN other words, the program which will be presented by the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs upon completion of the present series of survey reports, can only be translated into actuality if all the communities concerned work together through local governments, planning boards or other appropriate agencies, as an interstate federation to plan for the proper and orderly growth of the region as a whole during the next several decades. And perhaps the most hopeful message that this report brings us is that these regional planners of wide experience believe that self-contained or satellite communities are beginning to be realizable.

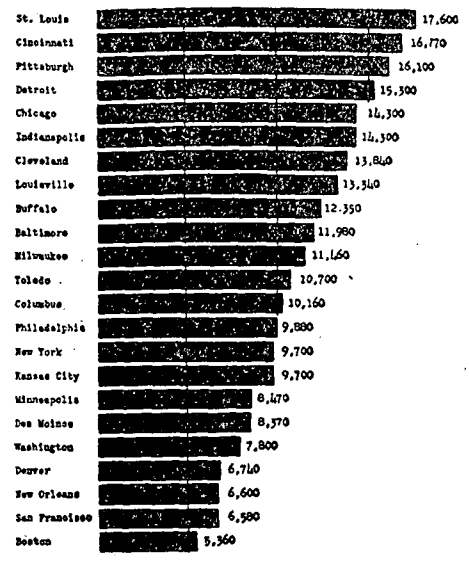
IN 1900, not a single institution offered special training for the profession of recreation worker. In the latter part of 1928, the Department of Recreation of the Russell Sage Foundation published a Directory of Training Courses for Recreational Leaders—Including Physical Educators, in which are described courses given by some two hundred educational institutions in the United States. The opportunities listed vary from a complete college course to a summer session or single short course. Conveniently given in five separate sections, the data are grouped according to courses offered by universities, colleges, and state normal schools; by schools of physical education, and other training schools; by national organizations

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for training leaders in their activities; by local agencies; and finally by highly specialized organizations including camp training courses, nature-study schools, schools of dancing, school of dramatic arts and courses for church recreation leaderships. While such details as entrance requirements and tuition fees are omitted, sufficient facts are given to guide all those who are interested to the sources where complete information may be obtained. As Lee F. Hanmer says in the foreword: "From the vast field which embraces public systems of education, municipal recreation boards, and community groups and organizations, comes a steadily increasing demand for workers thoroughly qualified by gifts and education for the administration, supervision and direction of their programs and equipment for play, recreation and physical education. . . . Expensive grounds, buildings and equipment can yield adequate returns to the community only when they are administered by well-trained, carefully selected and properly compensated men and women." Experience—the only teacher of the recreational worker of a generation ago—has been worthily supplemented and supplanted. And thanks to this complete directory, it should be a comparatively simple matter for the would-be recreational worker to decide what training institution is best fitted to his own particular needs. Prepared at the instigation of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, compiled by Marguerita P. Williams and Lee F. Hanmer, the directory may be obtained from the Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York City, at fifty cents a copy.

ANY coming-of-age celebration is of importance, but when it affects nearly two million boys simultaneously, it's an epoch-making occasion, and especially so if these same two million have the makings of the country's most desirable citizens. All of which is by way of saying that early in August the World Scout movement will celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of its founding when the Boy Scouts of Great Britain reach their majority. It was just twenty-one years ago that Baden-Powell, coming back from Africa, had worked out his ideas into what developed to be the first troop of Boy Scouts. Now scouting has gone around the world, from the Arctic Sea across the Equator to the Antipodes and, through an International Bureau in London, Scouts in all climes are affiliated. Forty-three nations are united in observance of the Scout oath. Thirty thousand boys are expected to assemble, from July 30 to August 14, in a tremendous international jamboree at Birkenhead, across the Mersey from Liverpool, uniting for one week in national displays and, after that, another week in sight-seeing tours over England. One thousand of these Scouts will cross the seas from the United States.

The Boy Scouts of America, too, will have a celebration of their own on this side of the Atlantic during the week of February 8-14, to mark the nineteenth anniversary of scouting in the United States. Today there are 800,000 Scouts in the United States—nearly one-half the Scouts of the entire world. An important feature of the American celebration will be a country-wide mobilization of Boy Scouts—a spectacular demonstration of the rapidity with which Boy Scouts could be mobilized in case of emergency. Scouting has developed fast since the early days. "Do a good turn daily" has come to be synonymous with "exemplify the finest traits of good citizenship"—and all true Boy Scouts take their slogan literally.



Business Bulletin, Cleveland Trust Company

How 23 cities rank in dust and smoke

PUBLIC OPINION to the contrary, Pittsburgh is not the dirtiest city in the country. This news—as well as the fact that St. Louis holds that distinction, with over seventeen thousand dirt particles per cubic foot of air—was brought out in a recent sampling of the air of twenty-three of the largest cities in the United States. The deleterious effects of smoke on health and property need no elaboration—but it is perhaps worth pointing out that, by a rigid enforcement of a smoke-prevention ordinance, Pittsburgh, one of the country's greatest manufacturing centers, has improved its reputation for uncleanliness.

THE Second National Playground Miniature Aircraft Tournament, held in connection with the recent Recreation Congress in Atlantic City, was a great success. Forty-five boy champions from twenty cities entered as contestants, and from the ingenuity displayed in their painstaking work, to say nothing of their enthusiasm, recreation leaders expressed the opinion that these contests, besides exemplifying the best kind of creative play, will exert a real effect on the "air future" of America. According to The Playground, the planes greatly surpassed in craftsmanship and ingenuity those flown at the first tournament a year ago, showing that boys the country over have been giving time to scientific research in model construction. Six world records were broken during the contest. The real significance of the movement is summarized as follows: "Several cities have reported that the aircraft project has interested a new type of boy in the playground program. Hundreds of boys in different cities have been brought into the community recreation program for the first time through their interest in aircraft. In many a city the local recreation movement has been helped by the airplane program, since no single project has ever centered public attention on the programs as has the aircraft work. Much favorable publicity has resulted and new local leadership has been brought into the program."

AIRPORTS have been established as public utilities. The Supreme Court of Missouri has so signified in recently passing judgment on the validity of airport bonds voted by St. Louis and Kansas City. That the country at large is in agreement with this view is shown by the more than twenty-one millions of dollars in appropriations or bond issues authorized during 1928 to supply cities and counties with airport facilities. At the recent election on November 6, nearly eight and a half millions were voted for this purpose. The smallest amount voted for a municipal airport was twenty-five thousand dollars by the people of Albany, New York, while Detroit takes first prize with a bond issue of five millions.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The School and the Working Child

By FLORENCE KELLEY

THIS is a generous, ample title.[1] It awakens in the reader hope of a glimpse of a good time coming for working children in Massachusetts. Throughout the world light is breaking, schools are broadening, aspiration spreads everywhere toward education in its most enlivening forms for workers of the near future. We open the book confidently expecting tidings of new, rich content in curriculum and schools. But what do we find?

In these 226 pages there appears no word concerning the most important school problem of our time, viz: Why do children in every state shun school? Even to the extent of playing truant from the lower grades? Why do so many of them need the compulsion of attendance officers? Is it because there is only a round so rigid, so dull day after day, that two years' retardation is assumed in the states which let children go out into the hazards of industry at the fourteenth birthday and the *sixth* grade?

A quarter of a century's experience in providing special opportunities for the dull, the slow, the blind, the deaf, the crippled, the stammerers, the recently immigrated alien children whose first school encounter is with a foreign language—all the special provisions mercifully arranged for these children, in one state or another, have pointed ways not for them only, but for normal boys and girls, toward school work so attractive that in Rochester, New York, for instance, retardation no longer exists as a problem. There the visiting teacher has replaced the attendance agent, and her activity is directed chiefly toward shortcomings of parents.

The ideal underlying this book is a valuable one. If every industrial state would make studies at three-year intervals of its own child-labor and compulsory-education laws and their administration, the stagnation that has prevailed during 1926, 1927 and 1928 throughout the country in both these fields would soon cease, to the enormous advantage of the children. It would be seen that every attendance officer is a living advertisement of an out-of-date school system.

The value of this study is, however, seriously impaired by the unduly favorable appraisal of the Massachusetts laws relating to wage-earning children. The importance of these measures for the quality of future citizens it is impossible to overstate, but not their excellence. Yet on page 3 it is definitely stated that these laws "compare favorably with those of other states of the Union."

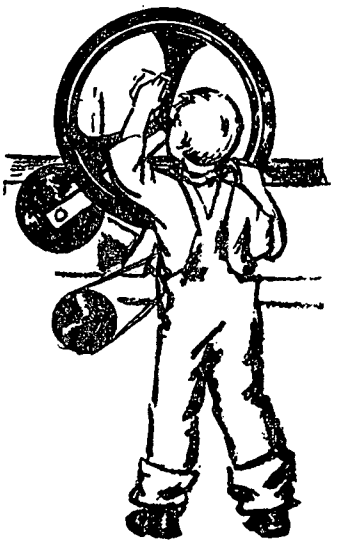
There is no evidence in support of this gravely erroneous assertion. Indeed, the authors' brief comparisons with Ohio's and Pennsylvania's administrative provisions point the other way. Two groups of statutes illustrate the error:

First: Laws which permit full-time work in industry for children leaving school at the sixth grade and the fourteenth birthday, obviously compare *un*favorably with the law of the adjacent state of New York, where no child fourteen years old can enter upon full-time work, forty-four hours a week and eight hours a day, without having completed the eighth grade of the public schools. Here is an inferiority of two full school years of attendance, in the educational standard set by Massachusetts.

Fourteen other states and the District of Columbia, also, refuse work permits to children fourteen to sixteen years of age unless they have completed the eighth grade. California with a seventh-grade requirement holds children to the fifteenth year.

Especially does the Massachusetts statute compare *un*favorably with that of Ohio, which holds children out of full-time work to the sixteenth birthday and the completed seventh grade. No Ohio child who does not meet this requirement can work for wages during school hours though Saturday, vacation, and after-school employment is permitted to those who are duly certified, for non-hazardous occupations only.

Second: The concept of child labor laws presented by the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee is still a meager one. The committee seems little, if any, nearer in 1929 to the second quarter of the twentieth century than it did when it issued its first volume.



Courtesy The American Child

While the Massachusetts statute sets forth a number of occupations in which children under sixteen are not to be employed, there is in the book only incidental reference to the manner or degree in which these restrictions are followed. This is a glaring omission of the sections most directly affecting the life and safety of working children.

Both committee and authors seem to have missed wholly the value for minor workers that resides in graded insurance prescribing, if the violation is serious, treble compensation; if of a minor character, double. In both cases, the employer himself must pay the *extra* amount at the time of the award. He cannot insure against *this* payment, unless he becomes insolvent. These reinforcing measures Massachusetts has not. Her code compares, therefore, conspicuously *un*favor-

[1] The School and the Working Child, by Mary A. Clapp and Mabel A. Strong. Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, Boston, 1928. 226 pp. Price, cloth, $1.00; paper, $.50, postpaid of The Survey.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ably with the laws of seven states, which have extra compensation in varying degrees, the contrast being sharpest between Wisconsin and Massachusetts.

The Wisconsin law has been in force since 1917. Ignoring here its benefits in money paid to injured children, which have been regularly published since 1920, the state authorities emphasize its stimulating effect in inducing employers to take all possible precautions in selecting young employes, and in having on their premises no uncertified persons below the legal age.

To these provisions which so powerfully reinforce the age- and school-attendance requirements, and to the discussion that has accompanied them in the press and in national conferences since 1917, no reference appears in the text or the index of the present volume. It is indeed an open question whether these omissions from her laws (however scrupulously administered the laws may be) do not in part explain the fact that Massachusetts was reported in 1924, in Child Labor in Massachusetts, to have a larger percentage of children fourteen to sixteen years old in her factories than any other state except Rhode Island.

The permanent value of this volume is as a trail-blazer. It shows how readily within any state facts may be substituted for opinions, as to the concrete advantage derivable for children and youth from any particular measure or code.

Two adequately trained young women visited rapidly fifty towns in a state of manageable size, enquiring as to state and local administration, certification for employment and for supplementary school attendance, home permits, compulsory school attendance. They considered the school census, attendance officers, street traders' badges, and school physicians. They reported in simple terms easily read.

The picture is, on the whole, a dreary one. The recommendations are uninspiring. Altogether the volume is an unconsciously powerful argument for ratification of the federal child-labor amendment.

Scouting for Odd Jobs

By S. GREIG SMITH

DURING last winter, unemployment in Melbourne assumed more serious dimensions than it had done for about fourteen years. This perennial problem does not, as a rule, become acute here until about June or July—the middle of our Australian winter season. This year (1928) however, large numbers of workless men had congregated in the city as early as April. It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the climatic, economic, industrial or other causes of the exceptional unemployment which prevailed. Suffice it to say that, before the end of June, several special alleviative efforts had been organized along stereotyped lines—free shelters, soup kitchens and the like—to provide relief both for families and single men.

Flambo in The New Leader (London)

Unemployed

It was then that A. M. Nicholas, a prominent business man and benevolent citizen, conceived the idea of trying to organize the casual jobs of the community for the benefit of the unemployed, and he backed his conception with the gift of £1,000 and the use of a suite of furnished offices in a central location. A broad outline of the scheme was submitted to a public meeting of citizens, convened by the lord mayor, at which the Odd Jobs Bureau was formally established and launched on more or less uncharted seas. Efforts have been made in other years, and in other spheres, to stimulate the supply of casual jobs for workless men, but never before, in Australia at least, with such a sound and far-reaching organization, and certainly never before with such success. The Executive Committee, which was appointed at the public meeting, represented a happy blending of business interests, welfare activities and organized labor, and provided a strong and enthusiastic backing to the efforts of a capable organizing secretary.

The Odd Jobs Bureau adopted, from the outset, all the old and well-tried methods of propaganda—press releases, the widespread distribution of literature, advertising on railway stations, and the like. But the outstanding experiment in this field, and the one which especially marked the movement as a pioneering community effort, was the engagement of what were called employment scouts. Some forty specially qualified men were selected from the ranks of the unemployed, and were sent to every part of the city and suburbs to canvass for odd jobs. The population of Melbourne has reached the million mark, and the metropolis covers an extensive area which is parcelled up into a number of municipalities. In each of these, local committees were organized, employment scouts were assigned from headquarters to each committee and as far as possible, all work obtained was given to suitable, locally registered unemployed men. This, of course, obviated the needless congregation of the workless in the central city area, saved traveling expenses, and satisfied those who wished to keep local jobs for their own unemployed.

The success achieved by the employment scouts surpassed even the most sanguine expectations. They found work where, apparently, no work existed. They carried out their duties with enthusiasm, enterprise and ingenuity. No job was too small, none too big. An hour's window-cleaning was just as acceptable as a week's gardening. If the lady of the house thought that she had no work to offer, a keen-eyed scout would suggest the trimming of a hedge, the whitewashing of a fowl-house, or something else that would

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

find approval in the householder's eyes and produce a job. Even skilled artisans were placed in such directions as painting, paper-hanging, carpentry and electrical fitting. On the average, every day's work by an employment scout produced three days' work for other unemployed men. It is particularly interesting to record that, as a result of the careful selection of men sent to jobs, very few complaints were received by the bureau.

As a matter of policy, the bureau decided at the outset that workers would be supplied on the basis of payment at the rate of fifteen shillings a day or two shillings an hour. This is, approximately, the ruling basic wage under our Wages Board system. The following figures disclose the results that were achieved during rather less than four months of activity:

Total number of odd jobs found	10,931
Total number of permanent jobs found	171
Total number of days' work found	23,313
Approximate value of work found on determined wages basis	£18,650

Actually, these figures do less than justice to the experiment, for, in scores of cases, it is known that householders were so pleased with the workers sent to them that they made further work available, or persuaded their friends to do so. No credit is taken in the figures quoted for such additional work as was thus secured. Many hundreds of jobs, also, were offered at rates below those determined upon, but these were accepted only when some relief agency, which would otherwise have had to help, agreed to make up the difference. The total cost of carrying on the bureau for four months, including £1,500 in wages paid to employment scouts who, in the aggregate, did 1,720 days' work, was just under £2,000.

IT may be interesting to note especially three problems which were disclosed by the experiences of the Odd Jobs Bureau, and to which no satisfactory solution was discovered. They were:

How to provide adequately for single men whose applications for work could not be entertained on account of the number of married men, with dependents, applying.

How to provide work for men living in industrial suburbs where the effects of unemployment were most severe, but where work available was definitely limited. Those suburbs in which jobs were most plentifully found naturally demanded the absorption of their own unemployed.

How to safeguard householders who supplied the jobs against the possibility of claims under the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act. Fortunately, only one claim for accident was submitted, but was not sustained.

The Odd Jobs Bureau came into the field when the community had been almost bled white in responding to appeals on behalf of various relief-giving activities. Public interest, also, had become somewhat sated after a daily meal on sensational and emotional press reports of the hardships and the sufferings of the workless and their families. Consequently, it was not easy to stimulate interest in, and financial support of, a new and a novel activity. The success achieved has been all the more remarkable, and has inspired a desire to keep the movement alive, if only in skeleton form, so that it may promptly function again should circumstances demand.

Europe Looks at American Industry

By HELEN HILL MILLER

THE problem of "Americanism," what it is and how the spread of its methods is likely to affect the Old World, is a question which is occupying European writers increasingly. Such discussion is rooted in the facts of American industry, for these facts are on the one hand the source from which the American draws his general point of view and on the other the cause of his recent rise to a dominant world position which tends to impose its methods outside of their native shores. It is therefore not without consequence that the last two years have seen a series of on-the-spot investigations of the American system of production, made by foreigners and resulting in surveys in the three principal languages of Europe. During that time, representatives of the International Labour Office at Geneva, of the British Ministry of Labour, of the German General Federation of Trade Unions and a French economist from the University of Lyon (not to mention the delegation of the London Daily Mail whose *naïvetés* may be taken as comic relief) have all made rather unusually thorough studies which are important not only for the facts which they bring forward, but for the basis which those facts offer the philosophical and political generalizations.

The object of all four reports is to indicate what conditions are necessary to bring about productivity and high wages such as obtain in the United States. Each of them (that of Mr. Butler is particularly noteworthy) gives a historical summary of the unique factors in the American situation, and a cross-section of the present economic situation. But most interesting are their descriptions of the dynamics of American industry, of the relationships under which its productivity is carried on; for in spite of the differences between American conditions and those in the different countries from which the authors come, the picture presented by the four reports is intensified rather than blurred by their number.

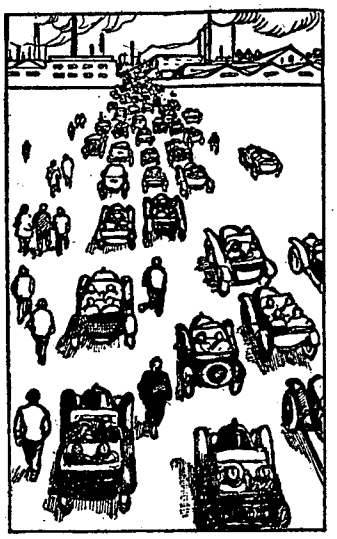
The Ministry of Labour report, as is evident from the covering letter which accompanies it, definitely approaches the problem of productivity from the standpoint of its relation to rationalization in industry. The chief facts which it emphasized from the side of management are trustification, standardization and simplification of products, pooling of experience even by competitive industries, ready acceptance by the worker of mechanical improvements. It also comes at the employer-employe relationship as a problem in employment management.

Mr. Butler's report, on the other hand, while dealing with almost exactly the same material as that of the Ministry of Labour, is rather less that of a Manchester man. Where the latter is concerned with the facts of the present moment, Mr. Butler interests himself in the policies which made those facts, and which will make others tomorrow. The craft basis of the American Federation of Labor, the participation of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in questions of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

production, the assumption by various employers during the last few years of great quantities of social insurance are considered in themselves and also as factors in future alignments.

As for the German trade unionists, the only reticence which the situation demanded of them was that of the representative of a foreign labor organization; outside of that they could speak as one trade unionist to another; consequently the strategic side of labor policy is emphasized. F. J. Fuertwangler of the Allgemeine Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund, in his section on The Social Life of America, frankly discusses such problems as the labor spy, labor and the judiciary, the Negro and the immigrant, and, following out what is involved in the last, F. Tarnow of the Woodcutters in The Trade Union Movement in the United States, makes as strong a case as has been put for union organization on the basis of the whole industry rather than association of skilled craftsmen to the exclusion of the lower grades.



In the United States

Courtesy Foreign Trade, Paris

In France

Workmen going to a factory

M. Philip's book is hardly comparable to the preceding studies because of the difference in scale. Whereas the other investigators each spent about three months in the United States collecting their material, M. Philip's work is the result of two years' continuous residence partly as an investigator and partly as a worker in various plants. The other reports, in the space of a few pages, give concentrated summaries of employers' methods and labor's policies; M. Philip, after a thorough discussion of scientific and personnel management, takes up the individual histories of the important industries one by one, in what is probably the most inclusive up-to-date treatment now available. His unofficial capacity made it possible for him to enter into internal union situations, and that—together with the time he was able to give each—allowed him to see through an extraordinary amount of facade. His vital concern is what the contemporary industrial system does to the individual, to the man as well as to the employe.

WHAT these reports have really done is to get behind the statement quoted with approval by the Daily Mail delegation under the heading, High Pay at Flint: "We have found that the highest paid men are the most efficient. We insist on the men earning top wages all the time;" and the words of Sorenson of Ford's that the secret of high wages is "high productivity. But the employer who wants high production must start the ball rolling by paying higher wages, and he must afterwards watch carefully that he gets what he is paying for, as he has the right to do." The Ministry of Labour report, treating of the supplanting of individual skill by machine operations, says: "A large proportion of people are not capable of exercising any great degree of individual skill. To this man and woman, modern American industry holds out the opportunity of employment and of making good wages by acting as machine-minders. In this way industry is able to make use of a large percentage of workers who otherwise would remain in the humble and low-paid positions of unskilled labor. The laborer today has an opportunity of making good money by acting as machine help." There is a concept of civilization inferred in such a statement. In response to it, André Siegfried, author of America Comes of Age, has this to say in his preface to M. Philip's book:

I confess that I am unable to understand the perfect calm with which practically all Americans, even the most cultivated, accept and even excel the machine. The *élite,* business men and workers alike, are not in the least blind to the human dangers which we have just indicated: they recognize them, but accept them as necessary for the good of production. . . .

The problem nevertheless remains. Approaching it from another angle, one sees that as soon as a man has nothing which develops his personality during the part of his day which he spends in production, he has to seek to develop that personality in his leisure time; the center of gravity of the individual is thus not in production but in relaxaton. You have shown that, even that development is not possible everywhere, because the employer tends to follow the worker even into his leisure under pretense of directing that leisure in the manner most beneficial to the worker himself.

For my part, envisaging the problem in its most general aspect, I question whether it is really desirable to put the center of gravity of human existence outside of its contribution to production. The best of us are much more ourselves when we are producing than when we are taking recreation. When production is intelligent, intelligence in recreation becomes, in my opinion, secondary. The skilled worker, artist in the real sense of the word, or the French peasant, conscious and continuous collaborator with nature, because of the fact that their labor is perpetually changing and adapting, have no need to make their amusements a compensation for soddenness . . . .

and further on, referring to the French public and M. Philip's book,

It is possible that they will not adopt your conclusions in their entirety: but in any case all those who read the book will be forced to think. And further, as Frenchmen, they will be better prepared to undertake that revision of our way of doing things, which undoubtedly is coming, but which, if made in a certain way, threatens the destruction of the very essence of our personality.

Le problème ouvrier aux Etats-Unis. By André Philip. Paris Alcan.

Industrial Relations in the United States. By H. B. Butler, deputy director of the International Labour Office. Studies and Reports Series A (Industrial Relations) No. 27. Published for the International Labour Office by P. S. King and Son, London.

Report of the Delegation Appointed to Study Industrial Conditions in Canada and the United States of America. Presented by the minister of labour to Parliament by Command of his Majesty. H. M. Stationary Office, Cmd. 2833. London.

Amerikareise deutscher Gewerkschaftsfuehrer. Verlagsgesellschaft des Allgemeinen Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes. G. m. b. H. Berlin.

Daily Mail Trade Union Mission to the United States. London. The Daily Mail.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Peace-time in Passaic

THE slow growth of a local workers' education movement, the effect of a systematic program of classes and discussion groups on the workers themselves, on their organization, on their relations with management and on the community at large, are shown by the record of what has been going forward in Passaic, New Jersey, since the "great strike" of 1926. Passaic's program of workers' education ends its second year this month.

The strike in the Passaic woolen textile mills, which began as a protest against a 10 per cent wage cut, dragged on for nearly a year under "outlaw" labor leadership. Relief funds totalling nearly a million dollars were raised and expended. The strike was settled after locals of the United Textile Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, had been organized (see The Survey, April 1, 1926, page 10).

The prolonged strike, involving more than ten thousand workers, was marked by bitterness and violence. The woolen textile market had been in an increasingly disorganized state for several years. There was lack of understanding among the workers themselves and between workers and community due to language barriers, to divergent traditions and to ignorance on the part of many mill workers of American customs and institutions. The ending of the strike by no means settled all the grave economic and social problems faced by Passaic.

At the request of the United Textile Workers, the Workers Education Bureau made a survey of the situation and recommended a workers' education program as an aid to resolving some of these difficulties. In February, 1927, Paul W. Fuller was assigned to Passaic as director of workers' education under the auspices of the Workers Education Bureau for the United Textile Workers.

During the first month the director's suggestions were received with indifference or with open hostility, but by the end of March, 170 union members were enrolled in four classes, studying the history of the American labor movement, parliamentary law and English. The undertaking received a tremendous impetus through the Labor Chautauqua held in July of that year, when more than one thousand five hundred people filled the highschool auditorium nightly for a week, to listen to prominent speakers on trade-union problems and modern industrial trends. Out-of-door meetings were held at the mill gates during the week, and through the Federal Council of Churches the cooperation of the local ministerial association was secured. Thus the community as well as the labor group was impressed with the values of the trade-union movement and the place in it of workers' education.

Though it was established through the textile organization, the workers' education program in Passaic has not been confined to locals of the United Textile Workers. The director has had the cooperation of all the local labor leaders, and classes have been open to the entire trade-union membership of the Passaic district.

During the second year of the undertaking, the regular meetings of many of these locals have been in part devoted to workers' education. The Painters, Local 174, of Passaic, for example, have set aside thirty minutes at each meeting for an "educational talk," as has the Painters Union of Paterson; the Hosiery Workers of Paterson have adopted the same plan; the Hod Carriers and Laborers of Passaic have asked Mr. Fuller to give them an educational lecture lasting thirty minutes as part of the program of each union meeting, while the carpenters of Paterson have asked him to speak for twenty minutes and lead discussion for ten minutes. In his latest report to the bureau (December) Mr. Fuller points out,

> Although reaching a large number of the membership, the lecture method cannot take the place of the study class where more time can be devoted to discussion. Nevertheless, these brief periods may be the means of stimulating greater interest for study classes as well as larger attendance at the various locals.

Study classes in English, parliamentary law and public speaking have been held regularly this winter. A new class in Fundamentals of Law, taught by Judge W. Carrington Cabell, was started in November. Judge Cabell has made a special study of labor law, and has frequently served as impartial arbitrator in industrial disputes. The class has enrolled practically all the business agents and officials of the local unions, including the steamfitters, plumbers, painters, hosiery workers, laborers and textile workers.

One particularly interesting outgrowth of the workers' education program has been the Non-partisan League of Paterson, started by a group of hosiery workers who made up Mr. Fuller's first class two years ago. This class, under the leadership of one of its members, interested other active trade unionists in the district, and called a meeting to discuss the local political situation. From this informal beginning, the league has grown in numbers and influence until it holds the balance of political power in Paterson. It was chiefly instrumental in electing the present mayor who is a member of the industrial-relations commission, formed as the result of an industrial-relations conference held in Passaic by the Workers Education Bureau last May. Mayor Hinchliffe defeated a Republican candidate, in the face of a heavy local vote for the national Republican ticket. At the league's "victory dinner" after the election, the mayor stressed the importance of workers' education to the community.

ONE of the mayor's first acts on going into office was to recommend to the board of education that education in trade-union principles and industrial problems be added to the highschool curriculum. After much discussion, the board agreed to designate one school for such an experiment. A school located in a working-class neighborhood was selected. Its 1,598 pupils have been divided into three groups, each of which meets one hour a week for a period designated as "trade unionism and industrial development." The director of the workers' education program for trade unionists leads these three student groups. The principal of the school has requested fourteen teachers of allied subjects to attend these classes with their students. Mr. Fuller reports,

> The beginning of this extraordinary experiment has enthused the labor movement of Paterson because of the real value to labor in having these students who are on the eve of entering into industrial life learn to realize the importance of the organized labor movement.

The workers' education program in Passaic begins its third year with the organization of a new course in economics. This slow, patient effort is less spectacular than a strike or a lock-out. It does not crash into the news with front-page headlines. But here, rather than in picket lines, relief funds, mass meetings, black lists, lies real hope for solving the common problems of workers, employers, and the community.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mental Hygiene in a Social Agency

By JACOB KASANIN, M.D.

BEFORE a mental-hygiene department is organized within a social agency, its specific purposes should be clearly stated. There are several lines of work to which such a department can devote itself, depending largely upon the scope of the agency. The agency with which I am at present connected, the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston, which does most of the relief work as well as the community and recreation work for a special part of the population of Boston, is representative of the many ramifications of social work in which the mental hygienist may prove his usefulness.

Mental-hygiene work can be roughly divided into the following major divisions:

1. General psychiatric service
   Examination of all individuals suspected of mental disease, epilepsy, or mental deficiency
2. Mental-hygiene work with children
   a. Problems of delinquency
   b. Vocational guidance on basis of study of personality and special tests
   c. Mental-hygiene work with children in institutions whenever they present any special problem beyond the scope of the personnel of the institution
   d. Personality problems of children within the family
3. Attacking special social problems, which present special difficulties to the social worker
   a. Chronic unemployment with inability to hold any job for any length of time
   b. Cases of relief extended for many years where the necessity may be questioned
   c. Cases of family maladjustments
   d. Cases referred to the department by a bureau of the handicapped
   e. Cases in which a social worker feels that she has failed to establish the proper contact

Each one of these subdivisions can easily occupy the full time of a mental hygienist and his staff. The more limited the field, the more specific will the problem be, and the greater the demonstrable usefulness of the department. Of course one may object to too early specialization of a new department. It may be better to have the mental-hygiene department concentrate, at first, in one small district covered by the organization to determine in what particular field its work can be most useful.

The tendency to organize such departments just because mental hygiene in general is in vogue at present, "just to see what it can do," should be deplored. From the very beginning a specific aim should be stated, and specific problems presented. Before a department is organized, a survey of the actual needs for mental hygiene, with a fairly rigid outline of its future work, should be prepared. If no such survey is present the newly organized department ought to be allowed three to six months in which to acquaint itself with the work of the organization, to determine its specific needs and outline a program. Too much enthusiasm, and too many advance promises are unfortunate, as mental hygiene undoubtedly has definite limitations, and is bound to have failures.

The personnel of the departments of mental hygiene organized in social agencies frequently are drawn from institutions devoted to the treatment of mental disease, and it often happens that a psychiatrist, or one who should properly be called a mental hygienist, has no preliminary training in social psychiatry. Yet, to be of value to a social organization, a mental hygienist must be in a position to throw light upon problems which lie beyond the domain of pure mental disease. In work with delinquents and with maladjusted children, a great deal has been done and certain techniques have been worked out which have stood the test of experiment for many years, such as those developed by the Judge Baker Foundation of Boston, and the Child Guidance Demonstration Clinics. And yet in children's work one finds that unless the children are completely isolated in special institutions, a great deal of work must be done with the parents, and a mental hygienist who declares that he can only work with children or is a specialist in the work with children will find himself handicapped by the inability to make proper contacts with adults. When the mental hygienist has to work with a purely sectarian organization,

"This child finds that temper tantrums bring him what he wants. He uses them." Silhouette by Alvina D. Boldt in Which Child Have You?—a mental-hygiene primer published by the Connecticut State Department of Health, showing different kinds of children and suggesting how they got to be that way. For a contrast to the temper tyrant, see the self-controlled young person on the next page.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

such as a Jewish or Italian agency, or an Episcopal mission, he must also have special qualifications which enable him to get into emotional rapport with his clients. In a Jewish agency it is quite essential that both mental hygienist and social worker should be able to speak the special jargon of their clients.

The story of the G— family shows a situation in which a mental hygienist was able to venture into the difficult field of chronic relief, which ordinarily is not a good subject for mental-hygiene work.

The G— family has been known to the Federated Jewish Charities for seven or eight years. Two years ago, G— suffered a cerebral injury which was followed by a mild period of psychosis from which he fully recovered. In spite of the fact that he was pronounced well by the hospital and his own physicians, Mrs. G— insisted on a continuance of the relief given them after the accident.

Mrs. G— impressed the social worker as an extremely peculiar woman. When she came into the welfare center to beg for money, the striking thing about her was her peculiar manner as well as her facial expression. She would have a dejected appearance, would never look the worker in the eyes but gaze to the side and speak in a whining monotone. Beyond the question of getting her money she absolutely refused to cooperate with the worker. There are three children, boys of eighteen, sixteen, and fourteen. The mother insists that all her boys should receive a college education. All the boys are at school but are not doing very good work. The second boy is apparently an energetic, restless youngster, who wants to go to work, and the school principal advised that he get a job. Yet the mother insists that he continue at school.

Mrs. G— will not allow the social worker to talk to any of the boys about their plans or how much they are earning by working after school. She absolutely rejected the suggestion that the boys come to see us.

Mrs. G— also impressed the worker as being untruthful. On one occasion when she came to the Federated Jewish Charities saying that she had nothing to eat, the social worker went to the house and found that they had a boarder who apparently defrayed some of the expenses, and on accidentally opening the ice-box found a chicken. The pantry showed they had food. We were first called on the case when Mrs. G— came to the local welfare center and had an attack, during which she apparently became dazed and confused, and did not know where she was. After I had talked to the patient for a few minutes she regained her orientation and was able to talk coherently. I found nothing on physical examination to account for this condition.

The peculiar attitude of the patient, her mannerisms and her tendency toward these "confused" spells, made me feel that with the aggravation of environmental stress she might develop a psychosis. I felt that she should be given every consideration and she was sent to a convalescent home. In the course of two weeks she gained several pounds and she returned home feeling very much better. She was no sooner home than the whole thing began all over again. I saw her several times more and also went to the house. With further study of the case, she impressed me as having adaptive hysterical reactions which frightened the community worker into giving her relief. The woman was making an invalid out of her husband and interfering with proper adjustment of her children. On my visit to the house, the boys all in one voice said that their mother had no cause to worry and that they did not see why she should seek charity.

I presented our findings before the social worker and then again before the lay district committee which decided that the family should not receive further relief. Mrs. G— then came to see me and felt that I was responsible for the discontinuance of help. In the conversation which ensued, she became angry but instead of manifesting another hysterical reaction she suddenly became a different woman. The whining voice, the far-away gaze, the dejected appearance all disappeared. She spoke to us clearly, looked straight in our eyes and told us to "go

to the devil." Finally she asked, "What difference does it make to you whether I am given relief or not? After all it is not coming out of your pocket."

THE work of the mental-hygiene department also concerns itself with preventive work, largely accomplished by educational methods. It seems to me that the work of the mental hygienist, excepting the application of the special knowledge of mental disease or of such technical procedures as psychoanalysis, contains nothing specific which a good social worker cannot do. The mental hygienist is specially trained in understanding human personality, the various dynamic factors which enter into its every-day life, the appreciation of instinctive forces which determine human conduct and the influence of environmental stress and strain. Ideally the social worker who has done a great deal of work with people and who has paid special attention to the personality factors of her clients should be able to do the same thing as a mental hygienist. The education of the worker in the study of personality thus should be the aim of the department.

A formal course of lectures on mental hygiene for staff members is useful and has its definite place but it is not sufficient. The mental hygienist should hold conferences with social workers to bring up illustrative cases, and demonstrate various points which need emphasis. By a periodic review of cases which the social workers have referred to the department, discussion can be arranged to show what has been learned about the patient, and the success and welfare of various procedures adopted by the worker. One must impress upon the worker the necessity of continuity of treatment, the benefit of prolonged contact, the advisability of keeping in touch with the client, not only when the client comes for help, but also when he is getting along quite well; and it is important to demonstrate to the social worker that a recurrence of the trouble is not necessarily accidental, but it may have been due to neglect.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Another excellent educational method is to have the psychiatric social worker go over the records of the patients referred to the department. In an informal way the psychiatric social worker can point out in conference with the family case worker many of the psychiatric implications in the record. She can show wherein the record does not give adequate information as to the personality of the client, special factors which influence his conduct, as well as the worker's personal impression of the clients. Usually this last is missing, due to the desire of the social worker to be unbiased and scientific, and not to trust too much to her own impressions. It is especially important to get the worker's first impression of a new case. Contact with the social agency changes the attitude and personality of the client, and we should know what he was like before the change was effected.

AS a means of community education, the staff of the mental-hygiene department should get into intimate contact once a week with the social group from which the clients of the social agency are recruited. When the activities of the organization include clubs and other forms of educational work, who better than the mental hygienist and psychiatric social worker can talk to groups of adults and adolescents on the difficult problems with which they are confronted —questions of sex education, choice of profession, simple information about emotions and what role they play in everyday life?

At informal mothers' meetings held by the Federated Jewish Charities, discussions of child training led by the psychiatric social worker were spontaneous and lively. Occasionally mothers were able to "straighten out" their children without going to a psychiatrist. I remember one mother who told the psychiatric social worker about her boy, who insisted on staying in bed and demanding that she bring him his breakfast. He threatened to yell and scream and attract all the neighbors unless she did so. After following the very simple advice not to pay any attention to the boy, the mother told at the next meeting of the wonderful miracle which had taken place. When she paid no attention to him and refused to give him breakfast, he did not carry out his threats but washed himself, dressed, took breakfast with the rest of the family, and from then on there was no trouble! Here again I must emphasize the necessity for the staff of the department to know and study their clients, to be able to speak the native tongue, and not to use too many psychiatric terms.

Any case worker of any of the constituent bodies of the Federated Jewish Charities has a right to refer a case to the mental-hygiene department. The worker fills out a card giving the nature of the problem, age, sex, address, civil status, some information about physical illnesses, and an outline of psychiatric history. The card is mailed to the department and the psychiatric social worker has an informal interview with the case worker. If the psychiatric social worker decides that the case is to be seen by the mental hygienist, the family case worker prepares a special summary according to the outline used by the department. It is rather difficult to prepare a standard outline and therefore better to have a short scheme for the case worker to follow, sufficiently elastic to permit her to bring in all the information which she considers useful for the psychiatrist. After a summary is prepared it is reviewed by the psychiatric social worker who can point out what other information may be desired and what is most essential. The writing up of the summary for our department is of tremendous value to the workers themselves in spite of the fact that it takes up a good deal of time. The mental hygienist makes out his report and recommendations following one or several interviews with the client.

The old-time institutional psychiatrist sat in his office and spoke with the patient across the desk, asking questions which tended to determine his sanity. Work with normal people requires an altogether different technique. Dr. Healy of the Judge Baker Foundation reprimands the psychiatrists in training at his clinic who take notes during an interview with a child. The interview must be spontaneous, a give-and-take affair, unhampered by official forms or attitudes. The client who refuses to go to the psychiatrist's office is often the one who is most in need of mental-hygiene treatment. Occasional visits to the homes of our clients are extremely useful, since it is only there that we see the client in his social environment and observe the interplay of forces in the family.

The careful evaluation of its own work by the mental-hygiene department is an extremely important part of its functions. In every organization there will be a few who will be very enthusiastic about the new type of work and there will be a few skeptical and sarcastic workers who will completely deny its usefulness. The majority of the workers probably care very little one way or the other unless they come into intimate contact with the department to which they bring their cases. The interest which the mental hygienist and his staff exhibit in individual cases referred to them and the proper maintenance of this interest for long periods of time will be a criterion upon which the case worker would formulate her attitude to the department. Official typewritten reports are not sufficient; the mental hygienist and his staff must be in personal touch with the case worker who referred the case, see her point of view and determine to what extent his ideas coincide with her impressions. The psychiatrist's results are frequently intangible. Treatment of children is the most helpful aspect of mental hygiene, yet we must deal with adults and must accept the fact that we may be able to do very little in the way of changing fixed habits, personality traits, matured attitudes and points of view. There may be a few spectacular cures, which one occasionally encounters in medicine, but these cannot be taken as a criterion of the quality of the work in general. One must see that the mental-hygiene department has succeeded in exerting a profound influence upon case work in general, which should be its ideal.

THE mental hygienist must always remember that it is not his function to do social case work. He can only give expert advice and opinion in his particular field—in the study of the personality of the client as well as in various factors which may have been responsible for a certain mode of reaction in the individual. The mental hygienist is one of the many consultants whom the family case worker has to see before she succeeds in her difficult work of adapting individuals to their environment. As long as the mental hygienist delimits his function closely and definitely, he is on comparatively safe ground. Beyond this he has to compete with people in fields in which their knowledge is superior to his.

I found by experience that it was best to tell the social worker what I have learned about my cases without out-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lining any specific social plan. The social worker has probably formulated certain ideas and with the information which the mental hygienist supplies, she can make these plans more concrete and practical than any which he might formulate. The mental hygienist may go over the plans of the social worker to see if they do not conflict with his ideas about the patient and to make sure that the recommendations which he gave were properly understood and adopted. Of course, when one has a psychiatric social worker, the advice and the recommendations of the mental hygienist could be put into effect more smoothly either by the psychiatric social worker herself or through her contact with the social worker. The criterion of the success or failure of the mental-hygiene department is the degree to which every social worker actually incorporates in her work those principles of mental hygiene which have been advocated by the department as indispensable for the proper understanding of the dynamic factors determining human conduct.

To Make Longer Life Worth Living

"THE attainment of an independent and self-respecting old age has become far more difficult in the United States than in any other country," declares Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the American Association for Old Age Security, in a new volume just off the press. (The Challenge of the Aged, by Abraham Epstein, with an introduction by Jane Addams. 435 pp. New York. Macy-Masius: The Vanguard Press. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.) There are probably between 1,800,000 and 2,000,000 dependent aged persons in the United States, Mr. Epstein estimates conservatively, who must be supported in one way or another by children, relatives, or charity. That number is growing: the gain in the average length of life is increasing in proportion of the population who attain three score years or more, and at the same time the tendency toward industrialization and toward life in cities makes it constantly more difficult for old people to find work by which they can support themselves. Analysis of census data shows strikingly that

while the aged are still holding their own among the gainfully employed in agriculture, the professions, independent small businesses and even public service, they are practically eliminated from all the major industrial occupations. . . . While life has been lengthened it has not been matched by a proportionate increase in the working period. On the contrary, the workman today is unable to support himself by the work of his hands or brains for as long a period as either his father or grandfather did.

The burden cast upon the social agencies by this growing army of aged dependents is reflected graphically in the record of the New York A.I.C.P., which reported recently that its expenditures for the relief of the aged had grown from $3,500 in 1915 to $67,562 in 1928, an increase from 1.3 per cent of the material relief budget to 18.5 per cent (see The Survey, October 15, 1928, page 68). In the current news bulletin, Bailey B. Burritt, general director of the A.I.C.P., asks the staff to consider the fundamental questions underlying relief of old-age dependency, questions of pertinent and growing interest to social agencies throughout the country.

1. Should provision for old age in New York City and state be provided on a pension basis for all persons arriving at a given age, or should it be exclusively on a dependent basis?

2. If on the former basis, should it be on a contributory basis as in England and some other countries, or provided directly from taxation?

3. How should any pension system be related to already existing pension systems of municipal, state and national governmental agencies and to the limited pension program of industrial organizations?

4. Should there be outdoor relief for aged persons in New York City now prohibited by the charter? If so, under what authority should it be administered?

5. Should the additional provision needed for the institutional care of aged persons be provided by:

(a) Public authorities; (b) private authorities; (c) a combination of both, and if so, in what proportions?

6. The governor of the state has proposed in his message to the legislature a commission to study further the problem of old age. Will the A.I.C.P. promote this legislation, or does it think it unsound?

(a) If it should decide to promote it, what steps will it take to put itself in possession of facts and conclusions that will enable it to make a real contribution to such a commission if appointed?

7. Can the A.I.C.P. fulfill its obligation to the old-age problem, which is increasing so rapidly in quantity, by continuing to expand its allowances for old age in their homes, extension of its work shops and extension of its provision for institutional care, or has it a wider community responsibility to which it should be aggressively addressing itself?

"These questions," Mr. Burritt concludes, "are not easy to answer and involve the broadest kind of social action and procedure. Real progress on a comprehensive basis in provision for the aged must, however, be accompanied by the answer to some of them."

EXPERIENCE in New York City as a whole, which is probably similar to that in other large industrial centers, is told in two recent studies made under the auspices of the New York Welfare Council. The first of these (see The Survey, November 15, page 219) found that present institutional provision is decidedly inadequate even for elderly people who are able and willing to pay for care. A preliminary report has just been released giving the chief findings of the second study, made in cooperation with the American Association for Labor Legislation and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, which considered dependent women of 60 years or more, and men of 65 or more, outside institutions. There are, the report declares, at least 2,350 known aged dependents in New York City outside institutions who are receiving financial assistance from social agencies and probably at least 1,000 more who are aided by the churches at a total annual cost of approximately $378,000. These

Courtesy Hartford Visiting Nurse Ass'n

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

figures do not include persons pensioned by industrial or commercial employers or by reason of service as soldiers, teachers, firemen, policemen, or as employes of any private or public organization, nor do they cover benefits from fraternal orders, trade unions, or dues-paying benefit societies. About 44 per cent of the aged for whom data is available are working, but half of these are housewives, who receive no wages, and most of the rest earn less than ten dollars a week.

The occupations of these old people showed a surprising range. Among the men there are actors, music composers and teachers, stevedores, teamsters, factory workers, peddlers, salesmen, tailors, odd-job men, janitors and so on. The women include two actresses of more than 70, an artist's model, two authors, several teachers, a nurse, a portrait painter, 13 peddlers (4 of them aged 75 or more), 34 seamstresses, 46 houseworkers, and 64 janitresses, of whom 11 were in the 75 or older class! Of the unemployed group, which included 894 persons for whom detailed information was obtained, all but 108 were so incapacitated by old age or some definite physical or mental disability that work was out of the question.

The per capita expenditures of social agencies and churches for supplementing the meager earnings of the old people and supporting those unable to work at all, was about $112 a year, considerably less than would have been necessary to keep them in institutions. Comparatively few were living with relatives or with families not their own, a fact which bears out the frequent finding of social agencies that old people prefer to live alone. This preference, plus the undoubted economy of supporting old people in their own homes as compared to the cost in institutions, raises the question, the report concludes, "whether in addition to the care provided in institutions, more money is not needed for the care of non-institutional aged dependents and whether serious consideration should not be given to determining from what sources the additional funds should be obtained."

The solution suggested in the questions raised by the A.I.C.P. is some system of old-age pensions. Bills establishing such a system in one form or another are to be considered by a number of state legislatures, including New York, at the present session, while the movement for social legislation in this field, actively led by the American Association for Old Age Security, has aroused active interest in other communities as well. Mr. Epstein's timely volume, marshalling the facts of old-age dependency in the United States, the sporadic American efforts in dealing with it, and the extensive and successful use of pensions abroad, provides effective ammunition for legislative campaigns and at the same time gives the data for a thoughtful approach to a question which has become a pressing and increasingly important problem of the social agencies.

Bossing a Florida Grass Squad

By EMETH TUTTLE COCHRAN

"ARE you the Lady Labor Boss? . . . . Yes'm I said it and I says it again. 'Tain't no fair to pay Jim Black a dollar and a half a day cause he's got five children and me jus' a dollar when the Lord ain't seen fitten to give me nary one."

"We'll not discuss the Lord's part in this, Redd. Here's the point. One dollar a day is more than you are worth. I have been hearing of your growling and disturbing the other men. Either you quit fussing or you leave your place on the grass squad for some one else. This is Saturday. You have till Monday to make up your mind. Good bye."

The scene took place in the city welfare office of Lakeland, Florida. The lady labor boss is Molly Pheeney Bishop, the city worker. Discussions with the men are frequent for it is in the welfare office that their employment and domestic wrinkles are ironed out.

The grass squad, or weeding division, of the city force was organized last spring. When the citrus packing houses closed, Lakeland was left with a fair-sized group of family men with no jobs, moving on the welfare office for emergency aid. The welfare worker, with memories of her New York training and of the toy-shop plan, went to the city manager with the suggestion that he put these men on the city force. The city was hard hit, as all Florida was after the boom, and was reducing salaries and putting off laborers to reduce expenses. But the rainy season was coming on and during the summer vegetation grows like Jack's beanstalk. A vacant lot (and there are many), a lake front (and there are seventeen within the city limits) can become a jungle within a few days. Mrs. Bishop looked ahead. She proved to the city manager that it would be better for the city, and for the men, to take them on even at low wages, than for the city to hand out relief and thereby pauperize the families.

A routine was evolved. Each man who applies for work at the welfare department is face-sheeted then and there. He then goes to the city health officer for an examination. Immediately thereafter Mrs. Bishop makes a home visit. If physical examinations are indicated in the family, the members go to the health officer and the Kiwanis dental clinic. If surgical work is needed, the patient is referred to the municipal hospital. The family comes automatically on the welfare visiting list. A budget is planned with the mother, and the city further supplements this budget if necessary, by municipal lights and water, and possibly milk and clothes.

The payroll is kept in the welfare office and each day the foreman checks it over with Mrs. Bishop and discusses with her his problems with the men. Any man claiming to be too sick to work passes through the welfare office on his way to the health officer and the findings come back. The matter is then adjusted. The wage paid is $1.00 per day for single men, such as Redd, and $1.25 to $1.50 for men with families, depending on size and need.

The grass squad soon became famous. The unemployed in the country roundabout began moving down on Lakeland, and a close watch had to be kept on residence. Many skilled workmen of various sorts, temporarily out of a job, applied for work. The office had more than it could handle, but a brief notice in the local paper that the welfare office could supply carpenters, painters, gardeners, grove men and other workmen, brought quick response. Calls came from all over town. Frequently the wages paid were better than the city was paying, and now and then a man found the niche where he fitted and was checked off the squad. Always

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

others were waiting for vacancies. After the August and September storms, the force had to be increased to clear up the debris and to repair wash-outs on the lake fronts. At the same time the telegraph company took over a number of linemen who were finding work on the squad, at their old wages and some are still at work.

In all, the grass squads have numbered about one hundred men. The greatest number at any one time has been forty, with thirty as the average, until the start of the winter season brought a decline in applicants as the packing houses opened up and took over their old hands. The end of the season however will again enlarge the squad, which is continually at its task of keeping Lakeland beautiful. The grass squad has proved too adequate a solution of the local unemployment and social problem, for city and citizen, to be discarded.

HOW the homeless are being cared for in Cincinnati, Louisville, Los Angeles, Sacramento and Baltimore is the subject of a report by the committee on the homeless of the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work, summarized in the December News Letter of that organization. Each city, the committee believes, must devise its own plans according to its special needs and resources, but many suggestions may be gleaned from the experiments now under way. Three general principles seem to be evolving from the data received from local committees: cooperation of as many local agencies as possible; a plan for financing operations; and gradual development of centralized service, rather than arbitrary allocation of responsibility. An outline of a Newark, New Jersey, study program for conferences on the homeless and non-residents, and a useful bibliography accompany the article in the news letter.

HOW TO ADOPT A CHILD is the title of a new pamphlet answering the questions that potential foster-parents are likely to or ought to ask, and giving a list of reliable agencies in various parts of the country through which children may be obtained for adoption. The author is Frances Lockridge, of the staff of the State Charities Aid Association in New York; the publisher, Children, the Magazine for Parents, 353 Fourth Avenue, New York City; the price, twenty-five cents.

HOW ONE organization has kept up courageously with the changing needs of the times is told in the story of the shelter opened in 1917 by the New York section of the National Council of Jewish Women. This shelter was started for homeless and friendless Jewish women discharged and paroled from penal and correctional institutions in the city and state, taking in women and girls who had been committed for prostitution, drug addiction, larceny and the like, and homeless mothers with babies. Contrary to the expectation of the experts who had been consulted in making the plans, the demand for this service proved a year later to have become far less than had been anticipated. At the request of social workers and judges, a change of policy was adopted, and the house at 418 East 50 Street, New York City, became a home for young girls who by reason of improper environment, unfit guardianship or maladjustment in their own homes, were considered in need of special care. The Girls' Home Club, as it was re-christened, has continued up to the present time with only minor changes in policy, and has trained hundreds of girls to become useful members of society, has re-united families and adjusted misunderstandings. Now, however, following conferences with executives of twelve leading social agencies, it has been decided that the club is no longer needed. "The method now employed to help these girls in foster homes is more beneficial than the plan at the Girls' Home Club which has a group of twenty," the chairman, Mrs. Julius Wolff, reports. "Through my intimate knowledge of girls' needs, I deem this the right time to make the change, and in justice to the girl, I recommend that the Girls' Home Club be discontinued."

THAT parental ignorance may be foolish, if blissful, is exemplified in a true story related by Lee F. Hanmer, director of the department of recreation of the Russell Sage Foundation, in a paper on The Relation of Recreation to Delinquency at the Prison Congress in Kansas City. One Willie had been haled into court on a charge of shooting craps, much to the indignation of his mother. When an investigator studying cases of youthful delinquency called upon the mother, she explained that it simply could not be true because "Willie is a kind-hearted little boy and I know that he would never do anything to hurt the dear little craps." In the investigation cited, conducted by A. G. Truxal as a part of the recreations studies for the New York Regional Plan, cases of juvenile delinquency in Manhattan, tabulated from the court records of 1926, were found to bear a close relation to density of population. Nationality did not appear as a pronounced factor, but in 26 of the 28 play districts of the borough the records supported the hypothesis that play areas have a retarding influence on delinquency. "Crime," said Mr. Hanmer in summary, "is the result of abnormality or imperfect social adjustment. We can do something with the abnormal, but we can do much more in working for right social adjustments through the promotion of better housing, better health, and better means for the use of leisure time."

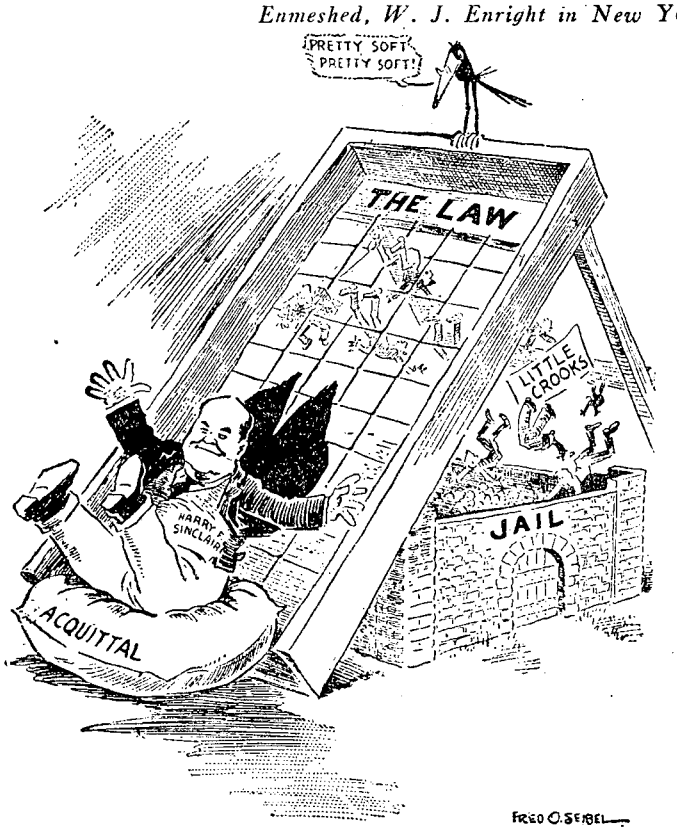
A TRAINED social worker in every county in Missouri—whether he or she be a probation officer, family case worker, juvenile court worker, trained nurse or visiting teacher—is the aim of the Missouri Conference of Social Work enunciated by its secretary, Harold J. Matthews, at a recent meeting of the St. Louis Conference of Social Work. A five-year program, including the development of social work in rural communities, is being prepared. That the attainment of such a goal would be a feather in Missouri's cap is apparent from the statistics quoted in the annual review of rural life published by the Department of Research and Education of the Federal Council of Churches. At present only about one-fourth of the counties of the United States have access to the services of a case worker, and only 17 or 18 per cent have a full-time health officer—and many communities thus equipped are close to cities. "It must be admitted," declares the review, "that farmers frequently will have none of the advice or experience of city workers. On the other hand, national agencies have either not seriously considered the rural situation or have not vigorously undertaken to make more adequate provision for it. The high degree of specialization by social workers militates against their employment by rural groups which have slender resources. These difficulties have given rise to a proposal that there should be developed a 'general social worker' for rural areas. Many who regard this as impracticable urge the organization of rural social work in large units, even as large as a group of two to four counties, in order to preserve the distinctive services of particular agencies. Rural social work is still a battleground of ideas and a comparatively undeveloped field of service."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

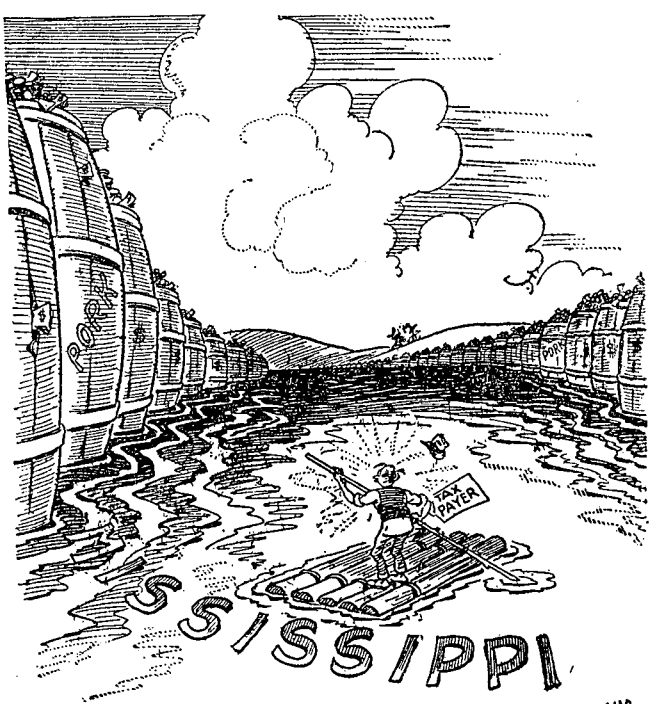
Enmeshed, W. J. Enright in New York World

Harme Cartoo

THE pinch of poverty rich-quick are, curious the two first-prize-winners to cartoonists. From whic improperly handled, is th in the loan shark's tanglef risks his comparative secu he hopes in his fond ignor Mr. Kirby of the New Yo St. Louis Post-Dispatch re No. 1, open to all contest toonists on newspapers in tion, and on all other perio for published or unpublish Mr. Seibel of the Richmon Indianapolis News, and N Service published by the



"Not Guilty," Fred O. Seibel in Richmond Times-Dispatch

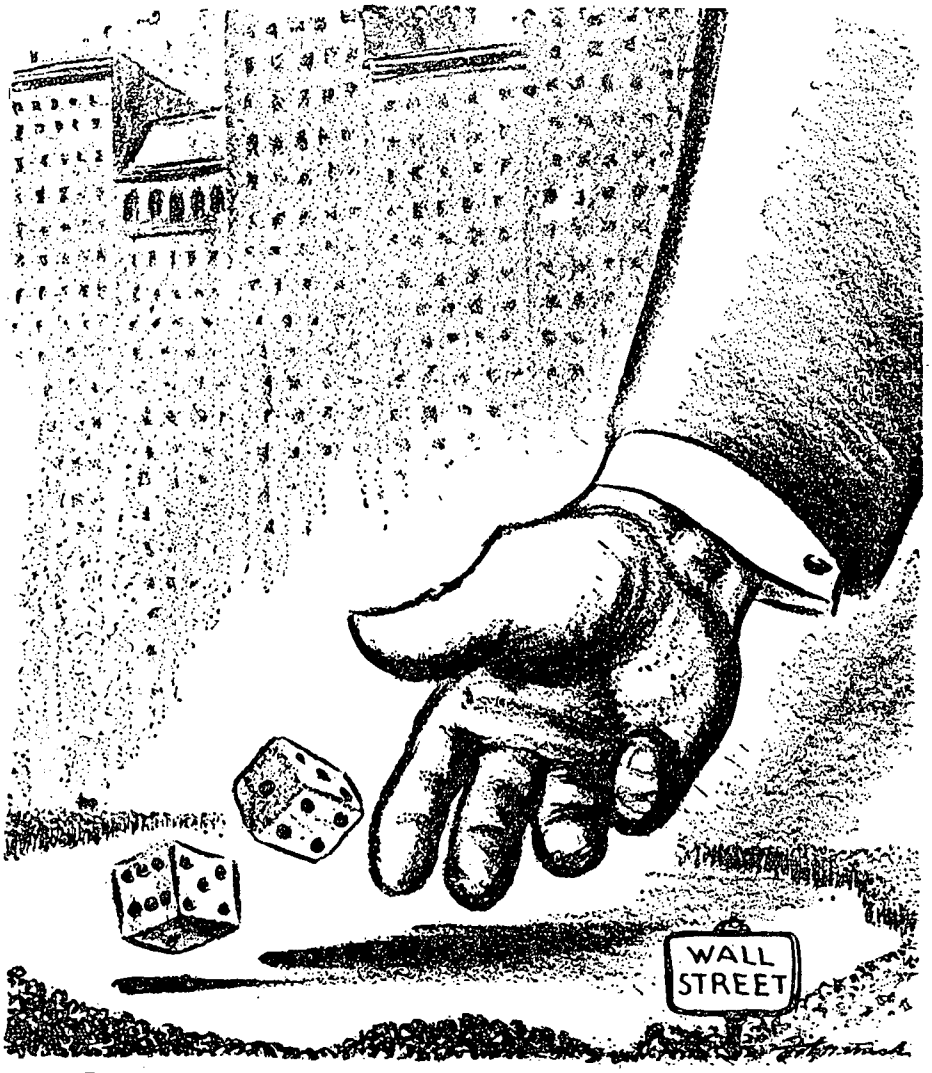


To Some—the Ideal Flood Preventive, Charles Kuhn in Indianapolis News

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

-Survey Awards

he great American rush to get-
ugh, the contrasting subjects of
e Harmon Foundation's awards
ght again be argued that money,
of evil, both for the poor man
nd of the better-to-do man who
n one throw of the dice which
may make him really well-to-do.
Vorld and Mr. Fitzpatrick of the
ach a check for $250 in Award
In Award No. 2, open to car-
s of less than 500,000 popula-
, and to artists and art students,
toons, checks of $50 each go to
mes-Dispatch, Mr. Kuhn of The
Carlson, of The Health Bulletin
ican Public Health Association.



The National Sport, Daniel R. Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

ANOTHER series of awards will close on March 31. The only restriction as to subject is that the cartoons must, in the opinion of the jury, bear a direct relation to subjects which tend to make of our American communities better places in which to live and work. They are open to all cartoonists, professional and amateur, other artists, art students—in fact, anyone in North America who wishes to compete. The cartoons and drawings may be published or unpublished. They may be sent in by the cartoonist himself, or by a friend, or by any reader of this announcement. Published cartoons must show the name of the newspaper or magazine, and the date of publication. Address all cartoons to Harmon-Survey Cartoon Awards, 112 East 19 Street, New York City. The chairman of the jury of awards is William L. Chenery, editor of Collier's Weekly. The idea back of the cartoon award was, in the words of the late William E. Harmon, founder of the Harmon Foundation, that "there is no sharper tool of social and civic betterment than a cartoon which combines a penetrating idea with good art."

Health Tonics for Hot Weather, George Carlson in Health Bulletin Service

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New Candles of Understanding

By HALLE SCHAFFNER

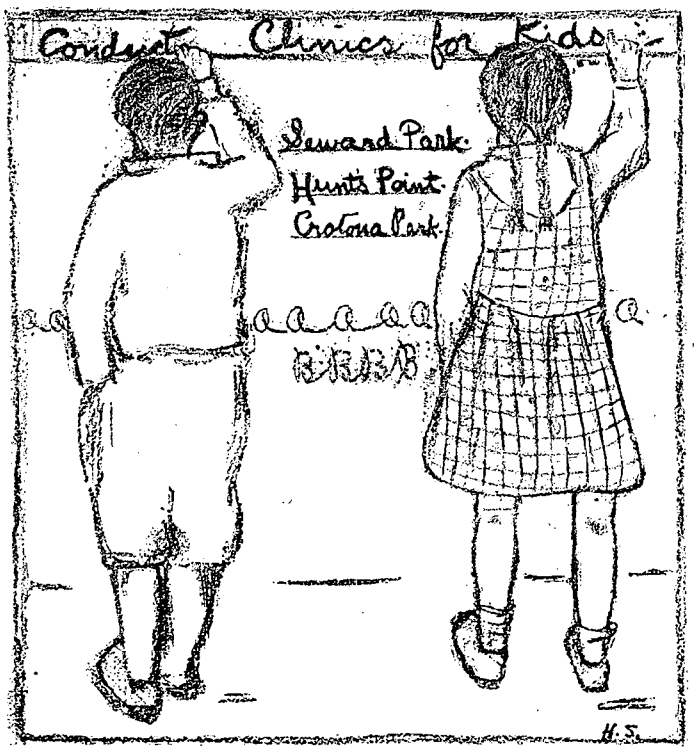
THE Big Sisters laid the egg; the Free Guidance Bureau is hatching it; and a new brood of chicks are tumbling out of three public schools in New York City. The shell of education has been cracked open again in order to fertilize the plan. A fecund idea has been put into public-school practice—working with children from the inside out, instead of the other way round. Heretofore children have been largely taken for granted in a psychological sense, made to measure up to a class, packed in by the wholesale with normal sizes preferred. Once done, we've trusted to luck that the group pattern fits all alike, overlooking the fact that a hit-or-miss child can only mean a hit-or-miss adult later on. This new work lies "behind the beyond" in its effort to prevent or to undo what's already been done—for the sake of what follows after.

Conduct-clinics for problem children in public schools are a large order. These clinics differ from habit-clinics in the sense that habit-clinics deal only with superficial traits; conduct-clinics try to go to the roots of behavior. It's no easy matter, this thing of reaching the sore spots in a child's heart, healing the bruises of a young soul, now that we know it's as easy to wound minds as bodies. That is, some of us know it. But what about teachers, and families, and classmates who don't? It involves a long slow process, it includes endless patience on their part—and love.

Beginning as a "behavior laboratory" in a public-school kindergarden, this plan has grown into three guidance bureaus — Seward Park, Hunt's Point and Crotona. These bureaus are really clinical nurseries, which work to reshape twisted little lives, to help them to get a better slant and an even break—before it's too late. The old rule of health: keep the head cool, the feet clean, and the body warm, is no longer adequate. Conduct disorders signify a whole lot more, and a conduct-clinic is the place where a feller finds a friend who understands, who sticks by him, who lends a hand in danger or disgrace. It isn't theory, it's really 'n' truly true!

The first of these conduct-clinics started in 1925 as an educational experiment. Data were gathered in a "normal" kindergarten group of forty-six children, studied carefully in respect to personality, parent-child relationship, teacher-child relationship, and the relationship of the child to his classmates. All this led to a further analysis of the home background, the classroom situation, the personality traits, the physical and psychological elements of the children. It became one of the primary functions of the experiment to educate mothers in parent-child relationships and teachers in child-teacher relationships, since the child always identifies himself with one or both "grown-ups."

This work has made for a community spirit "to evolve parents fit for children to live with, as the chief business of society." The bureau devoted its attention especially to hopeful problems, chiefly conduct disorders and character changes, while maladjustments based upon constitutional factors were considered apart from mental conditions. Some of the sick trends are: food fads, temper tantrums, thumb-sucking, enuresis, lying, stealing, truancy. There are other difficulties too—three children in a bed, having to sleep with the grandmother, family disputes without end. Multiply these examples by nine grades, from kindergarten up, and it looks as though a problem-clinic staff were likely to have heads, hands, and hearts full!



Drawn by Halle Schaffner

The doctor in charge of one of the clinics told me more about the work. He said:

We look upon a child's reaction in school as a sort of reflection directly, or indirectly, of his attitude toward the home. The child, in advancing from infantile states toward maturity and adult conceptions, has to live through stages of inward growth. Each new step demands new adjustments to reality. It is in the family group—his first familiar world—that he begins unconsciously to imitate patterns of behavior. Later on, his reaction to adults and children, his failure or success in life, reflect these primary relationships.

It looks as though a lot besides charity begins at home. He went on to say:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

School then, marks another advance on the evolutionary path, a new phase in adjustment, where teachers are parent symbols, schoolmates, brother and sister substitutes. It is significant that the child acts toward the teacher either as he does toward the parent, or by the law of opposites. For example, if a mother has been over-indulgent the boy becomes a nuisance in school because he craves there the sort of infantile satisfaction to which he is accustomed at home. Or again, if he has borne the brunt of severity at home, he will either be afraid of teacher and classmates, or a bully.

In other words, history, that eternal variation of the similar, repeats itself from the cradle through life, while parents are unaware of difficulties at home or in school.

Having made himself familiar with the home situation, aided by the teacher, and above all by the psychiatric social worker, the psychiatrist attempts to analyze the child's difficulties by examining his reaction to home and school from infancy up. Said the doctor:

Only by going back to origins can you discover where trouble festers; therefore we attempt to explain cause and effect at home and in school, that both parent and teacher may gain an understanding of the child's particular problem. At the same time we can change or modify the child's attitude as he gets more insight into the whys and wherefores of his special brand of conduct. What does it require? Cooperation!

Two new roles develop: those of the psychiatrist and of the social worker, who again play parents to the child but who are able not only to interpret the child's failures in terms of his earlier attempts to adjust to faulty conditions but also to clarify what he thereby seeks to explain and express. Thus we gradually get to know what it's all about, and what changes in his home, school, and self are imperative. Some of these cases are red flags that signal danger ahead—the forerunners of neurotic, psychotic and criminal conditions.

In the child we can alter the course of the instincts, direct blind impulses; in the adult they're fixed, and the human clock goes off under the pressure of its alarm. Ever try to unwind an adult watch-spring? About as easy as unscrambling scrambled eggs, or uncussing custard pies!

In the process of adjustment from nursling to childhood independence, we find all sorts of deviations: too much reliance on the parent; too many infantile attitudes; types of asocial behavior, such as violent repulsion or attractions; extreme disobedience; moods that lead into severe forms of neurosis. Obsessions, compulsions, hysterias—all have their roots here. The physical is never neglected, and attention is paid to innate intellectual capacities as it is important to know how much a child can or cannot do. The frequency of our work with him depends on study of the individual, upon the cooperation we receive and how much insight the child can develop.

And how does the doctor go about it, you ask? Well, he has to be about as flexible as the proverbial chameleon on a plaid rug. With each child he has to vary his approach in gaining confidence and trust. In one case, checkers brought about an understanding—a doctor won his patient by winning every game against his young opponent. Why did he make a point of never losing to him? Because he was the sort of boy who craved authority, and if you let him win, you would lose not merely the match, but the lad. And the next child—well, that's another story.

As the acting principal of one school said:

It's going to be a great help to the school. Already we feel the effects of the experiment in handling problem children. There is much need for this particular type of work. The teachers are very enthusiastic, too; they feel it's a real step forward. Here is a scientific approach, directed into the home. Previously we had no facilities for this type of home contact. So far we have not had one adverse criticism from parents. We can only hope and pray that the plan will go on.

And one of the teachers said:

I felt the need for going to some one for information and guidance about a certain pupil. I took him to the visiting teacher, but she did not feel free to discuss the particular conduct problem with the mother. Now the psychiatric field worker, under the doctor's direction, handles cases that are outside the visiting teacher's field, while the teacher gets a new point of view and better results. As an instance take Tommy, a boy who is a bully. In reality he had a brutal mother. He was afraid of beatings, of home. And I had never thought of that before!

In all three schools, the same story. The only fly in the ointment is that there are too few clinics to meet the demands—an ounce of prevention where pounds of cure are necessary. Psychological anaemia needs many such infusions to produce new vitality in old methods, to heal hidden sores in action. We can't afford to be didactic or fact-bound lest youth, fluid and flexible, escape the limits of our rigid ignorance to follow blindly where blind forces drive him beyond despair to disaster. Health, in the old Saxon tongue, meant wholth or whole. And wholeness means one-ness. Only when we become one in our desire to halt waste, to stop, look and listen to the child who needs help and can't express it, will we realize the pathos beneath the humor in that modern version of a child's prayer: "Be sure, oh my parents, that thou startest me off right, for thou knowest that thou canst do naught with me afterward."

The Stranger in Our Midst

By ESTHER BUTTERFIELD STEBBINS

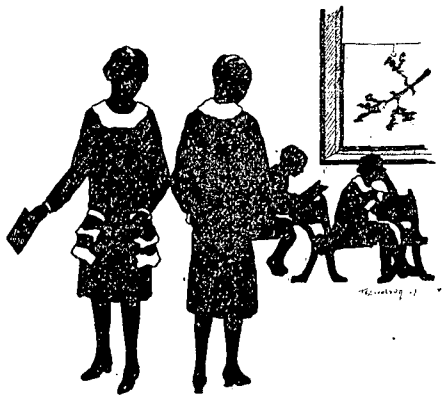
ONE of the most important phases of civic activity in this country is service to the foreign-born. Having adapted themselves in a measure to our ways of living, they all too soon become satisfied. The adjustment they have made is so great that they are content in having conformed to our social scheme sufficiently to gain food and shelter.

Such an attitude is not conducive to good citizenship or to a satisfying life. The homesick, overburdened mother especially needs a forward look, and it is she who is hardest to reach. She does not encourage American women to visit her home, and she is too shy to venture into English-speaking circles. She must be sought through her children.

With something of this in mind, Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1912 opened a unique school for its newly arrived immigrant children. It was known officially as a Language Auxiliary Room, but in reality it was a school within a school. It was a departure rather than an experiment—a hopeful way of meeting a problem that must be approached with sympathy, and thought out a step at a time. The school has long since become an institution in Springfield, and through seventeen years has filled a need that could not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

have been met so well in any other way. The school has been through numerous adjustments, but at all times has purposely been kept small. The keynote of the project has been to use a few pupils as leaven for the entire community. The fact that the school has had but three teachers for its two rooms during its entire length of service has done much to inspire confidence among those whom it most wished to reach.



Courtesy the White Williams Foundation

For the first years, there was only one room. This, naturally, was in the building that had the greatest number of foreign children, the old Worthington Street School. It needed only a short experience to discover that the boys, both through training and natural aptitude, were as a group able to keep a faster pace than the girls. So, as soon as it became practicable, a second room was opened and the boys and girls separated. These rooms are never allowed more than thirty pupils each, and ideally this number is too large.

EACH child is non-English-speaking. He has been in the United States too short a time to have more than a jumbled and confused concept of his new home. Under the old regime, he would have been taken to the first-grade room and given a book, with no concession to his age and mental capacity. Under the new order, we are considering not the pupil alone but his parents and, beyond them, the community. A twelve-year-old child, thrust among tiny first-graders, to stumble through a series of short comments on Mary and Bobby and a ball, with occasional mention of Kitty and good dog Rover, makes small progress toward self-respecting American citizenship. For no matter how absorbing this might be during school, the glory of learning is soon dimmed by the running fire of Yiddish or Italian comment upon his inadequate English vocabulary, expressed by his parents and his more sophisticated schoolmates, after school hours.

This very thing brought about the next step forward. During recesses and at noon, the children slipped back into old-country ways. When they joined in the games, directions were shouted to them in old-country language. The teacher was powerless. Five hours a day, with recess and noon interruptions, could accomplish little.

Then the two rooms were given space in one of the highschools. This meant a complete breaking away from foreign influence for six or seven hours a day. It also paved the way for widening the scope of the work. Pupils could now be sent from all parts of the city.

The moment the school was housed in the highschool, the usefulness of the work doubled and trebled. Now the children are entirely removed from non-American contacts during their working day. At the noon hour they are allowed to mix with the highschool students on an equal footing. They go to the school lunch counter, buy American food, and eat it among American students. They are invited to attend any of the interesting assemblies of the highschool, and are welcome to use the school equipment, gymnasium, and clubrooms. Coming from the far corners of the city, they meet others of their own nationality and form friendships that readily extend into the home.

In a word, they are set apart. They are the chosen. They develop a certain poise not usual in persons of their years, and certainly quite unusual in children of newly arrived foreign parents. This comes in part from pride in their school accomplishment, and in part from the attitude of their own people. A child grows under responsibility, and these boys and girls begin almost immediately their task of bringing into closer understanding the established American and the new American.

The teaching is something akin to that of the little red school-house. Reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling loom large at first. But with each lesson there are searchings in wider fields—imparting of bits of allied information. There are countless notebooks for reference, each notebook building up the vocabulary of this subject, and imparting its content through the help of carefully chosen pictures. And there is the morning "get-together," when the boys and girls learn to sing familiar American songs and are taught to enjoy the poetry of the English language.

Much of the teacher's work must be done by suggestion and example. Little hints and comments made in class periods or in the getting-acquainted conversations are quick to take root, and the city is dotted with homes where this indirect influence is at work. To the children, the teacher's word is law and this American law is being carried daily into sixty foreign homes—to sixty transplanted families struggling to take root in American soil.

While a first-hand knowledge of the child's home environment is most desirable, in many cases the teacher must wait until the child has established a medium of contact. As he returns from each day's work, he eagerly recounts its activities. The story is not confined to the mark on the arithmetic paper. Many facts and incidents are worth retelling. The parents lay especial stress upon the progress in speaking English. Acquiring the language is a matter of pride for the family. When the father finds his son and daughter possessed of a working vocabulary of English, the last barrier is down. And taught as he is, the child is equipped with a good general vocabulary and correct pronunciation.

ONE can scarcely estimate the value of a year or two of such training upon a child between the ages of twelve and sixteen—the ages best suited to carrying out the purpose of the school—that of preparing the child for usefulness in his community at the earliest possible moment and with the least waste of effort. The test of any undertaking is a resumé of past accomplishment and a judgment upon its present usefulness to a community. The teacher must be content with a good day's work. Definite results are slow in appearing. But seventeen years is an adequate time upon which to base judgment. So, among the people who began their American school life in these rooms, we find several already graduated from college, not a few others now at college, many completing courses in various secondary schools, and many more in business about the city. And because of the friendly school, there is, back of each one, a better home environment and a truer appreciation of all things American.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Youth Views Its World

By MARTHA H. BIEHLE

IN December the National Student Federation of America held its fourth annual congress and about two hundred leading students from all parts of the country assembled at the University of Missouri for three full days of discussion. New England, Florida, Texas, Oregon, California, were all represented as were the states between. It is interesting that these students should gather at one of the busiest times of the college year to devote themselves to a general survey of their college activities. No special interests along religious or political lines served as impetus to their gathering. They had chosen the title, Quo Vadis, as fitting for their congress which would consider the organization and future program of campus activities and of the National Student Federation of America.

In the student's little world on his own campus the activities which receive the most analytical attention are student government and the honor system, compulsory R. O. T. C., fraternities, and athletics.

Is student self-government effective and worth the work it requires of a few student leaders? Can the honor system work, or is it merely a sham screen to hide cheating? Since the faculty are part of the university, how best can their voice be expressed in student government? Why should alumni who are out of touch with the present college generation be consulted in formulating student policies? Through a battering of several hours of discussion, both student self-government and the honor system proved their worth. The minor perplexities of making this part of student life effective approached solution through the exchange of ideas among student leaders.

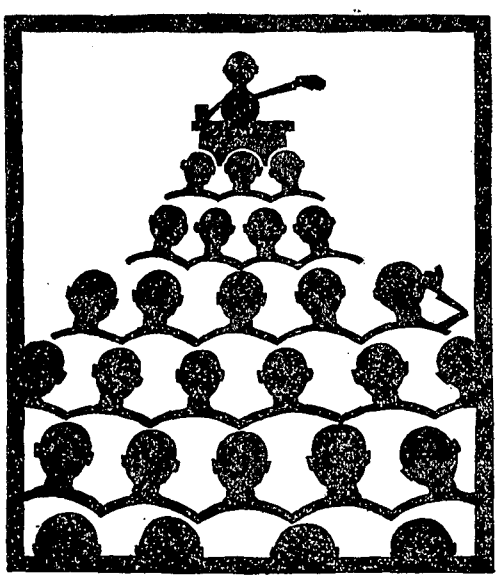
The self-sufficiency and artificial superiority of fraternities were criticized, and a commission was created for the further consideration during this year of possible means of more general improvement of fraternity and sorority problems. Compulsory R. O. T. C. received heated criticism and equally enthusiastic support. The value of a student newspaper was expressed as lying in its power to mold undergraduate opinion along progressive lines rather than to attempt only to reflect the existing opinion. The danger of the paper existing for the benefit of the editors rather than of the students was believed to lie in the present custom of paying salaries to the editorial staff.

One of the most interesting criticisms of the tendencies of current campus life is to be found in the discussion on athletics. In view of the growing "sanctity" of the "Great God Football," as John R. Tunis terms it in the November issue of Harpers, it is encouraging to find a representative group of young students condemning the present wide difference in eligibility standards, the lack of uniform definition of amateurism in the country, the practice of athletic jobs and athletic scholarships. A commission was created to "commence agitation for a committee chosen from students, athletic directors, coaches, and other athletic experts to meet and draw up a new and practical athletic code which may be adopted by the conferences and individual institutions throughout the country." It was recommended that "this code having been adopted, all institutions having adopted it should boycott in athletics institutions refusing to adopt it."

BUT far more important than his criticism of his small campus world is the student's realization that he, more than his elder whom he has criticized, is responsible for the future political policy of his nation. And when youth arouses to his part on the nation's stage he must consequently awake to the international significance of all important policies of a nation of the power and influence of the United States. The present leaders of this country's national and foreign policies do not deserve merely condemnation of their more obvious errors, they require the active interest and assistance of the leading minds of the coming generation. Through the formation of International Relations Clubs for the serious study of world problems, the playing at Model League Assemblies where students present the case of nations, and the discussion of current events in informal seminars or clubs, an effort is being made by students to acquire an intelligent opinion upon international problems.

A decade ago the youth of the world learned the consequences of misunderstanding between the leaders of nations. In an effort to remove causes of misunderstanding, an international league of students was formed at Strasbourg in 1919. This, the Confederation Internationale des Etudiants, took as its objective the promotion of friendships between nations and the amicable exchange of ideas and activities among the youth of the world. A yearly congress has been held for the past ten years for this purpose, and at it several hundred students from some forty-five nations gather, without impetus of religion or politics, to exchange ideas, cement friendships, and discuss the means of breaking down artificial barriers which separate countries and promote animosities.

The National Student Federation of America in 1927 became a member of this international confederation of students and thereby actively expressed its interest in world student affairs. Among the contributions of the N. S. F. A. to world friendships are the sending of a group of American students each year to Europe



Courtesy Men of New York

Assembled for three full days of discussion

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to visit the students of Europe in their own communities, the reception of groups of foreign students in this country, the promotion of international debates bringing visiting teams from England, Canada and Australia to the United States, and the issuing of the International Student Identity Card to students traveling in Europe to introduce them to student groups abroad and to special student privileges.

Perhaps there is no real justification for an annual national student conference. It may be, however, that an invaluable part in the training of youth for citizenship in the world is his devotion of a few days each year to discussion of his student problems and to a consideration of the means of cooperation with the youth of other nations. Perhaps the "what-is-right-with-this-generation" that holds the greatest potentialities is the student's interest in "what-is-wrong" with the world.

A Solution for Dorothy

Fieldston
A linoleum print by a pupil

LUCY wants to be a lawyer, Ethel a mineralogist and Susan a costume designer. For the first two, the way is clear through college and professional school, and for the third a school of design has been selected to which she will go from highschool. But what about Dorothy, capable, charming, intelligent, ambitious, who turns her back on the new doors opening to women at last, and prefers the old, old career of home-making?

Dorothy wants a broad cultural education, but she also wants specialized training for her job. She is not the "academic type." There are many girls like Dorothy whose interests do not lie along academic lines, yet who are in college or in college preparatory schools wrestling with straight academic courses. Dorothy wants to know more about the going world, to develop her own intellectual powers. But this is not all she wants. What sort of education will give Dorothy adequate preparation for her job?

Many schools and colleges are giving serious study to Dorothy's problem and trying to make adequate answer to it. One of the most interesting experiments along this line is the one of which detailed announcement was recently made by Fieldston School, the country day-school opened in September as a branch of the Ethical Culture School of New York. Ethical Culture has had a preprofessional course for artists for some fifteen years. It now intends to supplement this course with a preprofessional business course, and a preprofessional course for women to cover the last two years of highschool and the first two college years (see The Survey, June 1, 1927, page 255). The announcement of the general plan and of the tentative course of study explains:

> The point of departure in organizing the preprofessional course for women is an analysis of the functions and needs of the modern woman. There is no intention of confining women to domestic science. It is absurd to talk today of closing any of the doors opened to women during the last half century of progress. . . . The preprofessional course for women proposes to continue developing intellectual power but to secure that power by accustoming young women to deal with many of the materials, personalities and situations that are now in danger of being lost from the education of women. Consequently, the course is planned with a view to equipping a girl for her life's responsibilities on the assumption that her professional or business ambitions will not exclude the prospect of a home.

That is, to the English, foreign languages, history, science and mathematics of the "middle school," are added—in the year corresponding to the eleventh grade—a course in art or music and an orientation course called Survey of Woman's Place in Contemporary Civilization. In the next year, Dorothy must definitely decide whether to "confine her work to preparation for the traditional liberal arts college, to enrich this college preparation by taking it in the pre-professional women's course, or to devote herself entirely to the four years of preprofessional training."

In this second year, the preprofessional interest becomes dominant for selecting and organizing subject matter, not merely in what may be called practical courses but in the background or academic courses as well. Thus history and English are correlated with the materials and the viewpoints of the survey course. After a foundation course in biology, "it is proposed to provide a two-year program in physical science in the course for girls, making the scientific problems of the home and their ramifications into the outside world the essential basis." That is, instead of a textbook course in science in the name of general culture, Dorothy learns physics and chemistry "by seeing that through science she is gaining better control of the tools she will need to make her home."

From the third year on, the preprofessional course is planned to provide for the individual needs of the girls enrolled. This is to be done through electives, chosen after conference between the student, her parents and her teachers. Finally,

> irrespective of the electives a girl pursues, she will be expected in the last two years of residence to secure proficiency in organizing and managing a household, and so must enroll for resident practice in household organization. This practice will be secured through the girl's life at Fieldston. Small groups will live together in separate apartments, organizing the household routine, rotating in the exercise of different household functions, budgeting their household expenses, meeting and solving under expert guidance such problems as planning suitable food expenditures, types of interior decoration, budgeting for homes of different incomes, organizing recreation and the social development of the family. Conferences with authorities in these fields, and directed observation of the ways in which problems of home life are met under the complicated conditions of the city will constitute an integral part of the course.

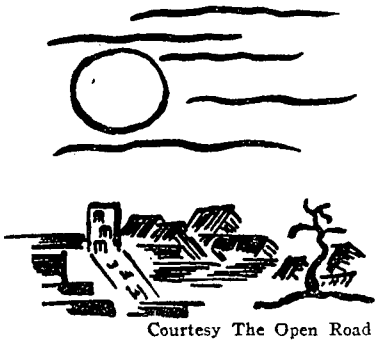
Both the plan and the program put forward to embody

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

it are, the announcement insists, wholly tentative. The directors of the school are eager to help Dorothy solve her problem. They want her to have an educational experience offering the cultural background she needs, and also the same chance to examine and weigh the possibilities and the viewpoints of the career she contemplates that the conventional highschool and college afford the girl who looks forward to teaching, to social work, to commerce, or banking, or medicine, or law. Here is an honest attempt to meet Dorothy half way in her desire for cultural education and, with it, some equipment for the woman-sized job of intelligent home management and parenthood.

PROTESTING against the proposed establishment of a Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps Unit at the Jamaica (Long Island) highschool, the Teachers' Union of New York, in a letter to the Board of Education, challenges the plan on two counts. First, the union holds, the War Department is not an educational agency and the R.O.T.C. is not an educational effort but part of a plan of preparedness. "The main object of military drill is obedience to orders, whether the orders are right or wrong. We submit that such an objective will confuse, if not defeat the normal and tolerant procedures of enlightened education," the teachers' organization states. Second, the union holds that the plan violates the spirit of the New York Education Law, section 713, which reads in part, "nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize military instruction or drill in the public schools during school hours." The letter comments, "In spite of the fact that the military drill comes after school hours, credits are given to the members of a unit and the numerous details of business connected with the conduct of the unit will inevitably crowd into school time." In its protest against the proposed unit, the Teachers' Union is working in cooperation with the Committee on Militarism in Education, "calling to the attention of prominent citizens and the public generally this immediate menace of militarism in the schools."

YENCHING UNIVERSITY in Pekin, China, is organizing a school of social work, the outgrowth of nine years' cooperation between Princeton-in-Pekin and Yenching in the training of social workers and the development of social research. The plan has been greatly advanced through the action of the trustees of Princeton-in-Pekin in agreeing to concentrate their work in support of the new project, and through the gift of $140,000 in gold from an American foundation. The most significant immediate result of the new program will be the launching of several important research projects by each of the social-science departments. The political-science department has developed an elaborate scheme for the study of diplomatic relations between each of the several foreign powers and China, and another for the study of local government in China. Members of the sociology department are already engaged in a detailed survey of several market-town areas. They are also making a study of the women's movement in China and will compile a year-book on the present status of Chinese women. The economics division has a three-fold plan of investigation: the marketing of grain in the Pekin area; the economic organization of Wan Ping county; intensive study of certain native industries such as pottery, textiles and tea. A recent bulletin from Yenching states, "It is thought that it may be possible to so increase the productivity of some of these basic industries that they may be able to withstand the competition of large-scale industry with all its toll in human misery."



Courtesy The Open Road

IN THIS installment age, students who desire to finance their college education on this principle have many opportunities to borrow money, go to college, graduate, and afterwards repay their loans in a business-like manner. Information about resources available to ambitious young students is contained in a recent bulletin issued by the U. S. Bureau of Education. It was compiled by Walter J. Greenleaf, associate specialist in higher education, on the basis of questionnaires sent to over one hundred agencies and foundations whose aid to students is independent of the student-loan funds administered by various colleges and universities. The bulletin covers general funds, special funds (limited geographically or to one field of study) and denominational loan funds. Details of source and amounts available, method of loaning and repayment, necessary addresses, amount outstanding and other pertinent data are included in the paragraph describing each loan fund.

CENTERING in the subject, Education—An Active Process, the ninth annual conference of the Progressive Education

Association will be held in St. Louis February 21, 22 and 23. Among the speakers listed on the program will be Alexander Meikeljohn of Wisconsin University, Dr. F. G. Bonser of Teachers' College, Columbia University, Burton P. Fowler, Headmaster of the Tower Hill School in Wilmington, Delaware, Professor Paul J. Dengler of Vienna, Professor Harry Overstreet of City College, New York. One session will be given over to twenty-minute reports of "progressive education in practice" from teachers in a dozen or more "new" schools.

DURING THE WAR, the study of the German language was largely discontinued in American highschools, except in a few of the larger cities. German instruction is slowly being restored by many school authorities, according to a recent inquiry made by Professor Frederick W. J. Heuser of Columbia, who finds that "the situation is still far from what it should be. Continued prejudice on the part of parents and pupils, lethargy and indifference on the part of many school boards and school principals militate against a resumption. As a result the colleges are now overburdened with classes in elementary German, which is scarcely a collegiate subject, and steadily increasing complaints come from departments of medicine, chemistry, physics, economics and history to the effect that their advanced students lack this indispensable tool." To ascertain national feeling on the subject, Dr. Heuser sent a letter of inquiry to a list of prominent Americans in all walks of life, none of whom are of German descent or have a personal interest in the teaching of any particular subject. The result of this inquiry, recently published in The German Quarterly, shows that no unfavorable replies were received, and that most of the replies were outspoken in their insistence on replacing German in highschools "in a position commensurate with its importance." The reasons put forward for the study of German in secondary schools include the advancement of international understanding and good-will, the importance of German literature, the need of German for research and study, and the usefulness of the language in business and industry.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HEALTH

What Lies Ahead in T. B.?

By KENDALL EMERSON, M.D.

TO lay a true course in navigation the sailor must first determine his point of departure. From a position fixed by Greenwich time and the sun's declination at noonday he takes a compass bearing and steers straight for his home port. Not so fortunate is one who attempts to plot a course for future tuberculosis work. His point of departure depends on variables which none but a magician could correct for parallax, semi-diameter and refraction. There is left to him only the method of dead reckoning based on an appraisal of these variables.

No specific remedy has thus far been discovered for tuberculosis. But its proved transmissibility from man to man and from animals to human beings has given a key to the establishment of well-recognized preventive measures. Its "cure" has been made possible by carefully worked out systems of treatment extending over a long period of time. A glimpse into the future must take into consideration three questions:

What is the probability that a specific remedy will be discovered?

Without such discovery, what trends will preventive measures take?

What radical changes in treatment are in prospect?

The possible discovery of a specific cure for the disease, which would probably be at the same time preventive, offers the most alluring variable for speculation. Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus in 1882 set in motion active laboratory search for such a remedy. He and others have devised vaccines, serums and antitoxins which have been tested with care and finally discarded as unsuccessful from the curative or preventive point of view. This experimental study, active in those earlier years, fell off as other more hopeful avenues of medical research presented themselves until, writing in 1921, Gerald Webb remarked that less than twenty laboratories in the entire world were seriously interesting themselves in the problem of tuberculosis.

Today the picture has changed. Laboratories everywhere are watching and experimenting with Calmette's recent product in the Pasteur Institute. In America nearly a score of laboratories, both chemical and biological, are collaborating in a new method of research into the action on animals, both healthy and infected, of the chemical constituents of which the tubercle bacillus is composed. In place of test-tube quantities of the bacteria formerly used for experiment, commercial producers are now manufacturing them by the pound. Pure cultures are grown on synthetic media to eliminate error from the introduction of any unknown chemical substances and are delivered in the living state to laboratories there to be split into the numerous simple substances of which they are composed. The biologist then studies the effect of these "fractions" on animals to determine their action on living tissue and on the growth of bacteria.

This bare outline is given to indicate the depths to which the scientist is pursuing his research into the mysteries of bacterial behavior. Faith in our laboratory men has rarely been misplaced. Smallpox, malaria, yellow fever, typhoid, diphtheria and scarlet fever have gone down to defeat before their attack. It is reasonable to expect the day when tuberculosis must take its beating with the others. While it would be cruel to raise too high a hope, possibilities in this field of research must not be overlooked in an appraisal of future development in tuberculosis work.

"Early discovery—early recovery: let your doctor decide" declares the text on the cheerful new poster by Ernest Hamlin Baker from which this drawing is taken. The poster, attractively printed in colors, is the opening gun of the 1929 early diagnosis campaign of the National Tuberculosis Association.

Dismissing further discussion of so revolutionary a possibility, what is the future promise of improved preventive measures? The problem can be studied only along statistical lines. But statistics present two outstanding variables, inherent inaccuracies and divergent interpretation. The former may be considered as trivial in a comparative study, since they occur as constant errors. The latter has a vital bearing on attempts to forecast the future.

What, then, is the meaning of the rapidly falling death-rate in tuberculosis? The optimist is drawn to the agreeable conclusion that this decline in rate is to continue, perhaps with increased rapidity, until in a near future the disease will cease to be a factor of importance in man's health or

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

longevity. God grant he may be right. But this position is not unassailable. Tuberculosis has been an endemic disease of mankind since before the days of the Babylonian Captivity. It spreads by direct infection. The crowding together of men furnishes its chief opportunity for extension. During the last century with the rapid development of industrial life and the mushroom growth of cities, without adequate housing and sanitation, there is no cause for surprise that the death-rate reached a maximum. At that time, it headed the list of mortal diseases.

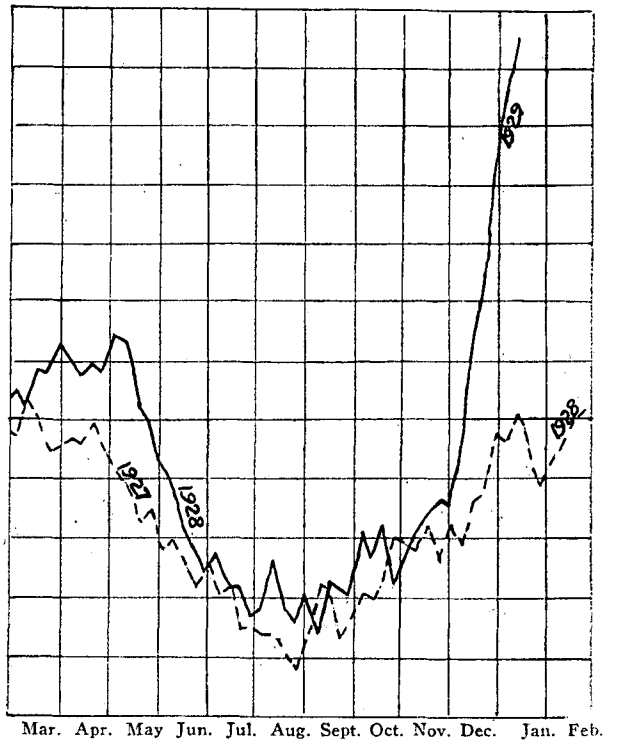
Inspired by the unchecked spread of controllable disease, preventive medicine and public-health work were then starting on their amazing career of development and it was logical that man's chief enemy should become the target of their attack. The campaign has been pursued without pause for a third of a century with all resources enlisted—legislation, sanitation, education, segregation—and accompanied by marked improvement in living conditions. Is it surprising that an abrupt fall in death-rate has resulted? Rather would it be surprising had this failed to take place. In comparison with the effort put forth, even the remarkable cut of 50 per cent in the mortality cannot be considered unexpected. There would be grave danger if an attitude of complacency should result. For, there are still nearly one hundred thousand deaths from tuberculosis annually in America, with perhaps half a million active or arrested cases each of which is a latent danger to the community. The day of the optimist is not yet at hand and by no means is the belief justified that a death-rate cut in two signifies that the battle is half won.

Indeed, there is a strong feeling that the rapidity of decline has already shown signs of slowing up. Particularly is this noted in the mortality among certain classes and age groups in the community. A striking illustration is the puzzling fact that the fall in the death-rate among girls from fifteen to nineteen years of age is far less than the general decline. What is the cause of this disturbing observation? Many theories have been advanced, but none appears to solve the riddle. True, an increasing army of girls at this critical age is entering industry and competing with its supposedly more sturdy brothers. Yet, general statistics show that on the whole girls have a greater resistance to disease than boys. Clothing, diet and other causes have been put forward in explanation, but without gaining wide acceptance. On one theory there appears to be a certain unanimity of opinion. Too strenuous evening revelry after a hard day of fatiguing industrial or educational work can scarcely be approved on common-sense grounds. The candle cannot be burned at both ends. Similar interruptions in the rate of decline have been noted in certain industrial groups. Perhaps these tendencies are temporary, but they introduce new uncertainties and embarrass the prophet of future trends in tuberculosis work.

The likelihood of decided variations in economic conditions must be taken into consideration. Thanks to a recent political campaign, the public has not been allowed to forget that America is enjoying a period of unusual prosperity. High standards of living based on this prosperity make for that contentment of mind and comfort of body upon which sound health depends. Unfortunately, there is no sure guarantee that such economic status will continue without interruption. Business depression with its resulting hardship, even though it endured for only a brief term of years, might throw the present flattering health statistics quite out of line. Germany's experience during the late war presents a striking example of this possibility. With her uncanny forethought, she began rationing her people in the spring of 1915. A whole nation underwent a three and one-half yeat experiment in undernourishment. The result was a startling increase in the death-rate from tuberculosis immediately following the War. With no anticipation of dire calamity, one must still face squarely the potential menace to public health offered by marked changes in the level of economic prosperity.

Perhaps the most interesting variable in the realm of speculation is presented by the medical profession. The writer makes no apology for what follows since for twenty-five years he has himself been a practicing physician. The men of middle age who are today carrying the burden of medical practice were trained primarily to take care of the sick. Preventive medicine claimed little attention in the curriculum of their day. Active opposition to public-health

What the Flu Does to Death-Rates



The grim march of influenza from Pacific to Atlantic is witnessed in this chart issued by the federal Department of Commerce showing the death-rate from all causes, through the week ending January 12, in 65 cities with an aggregate population of 30,000,000. In the seven weeks ending January 5, according to conservative official estimates, there were in the whole country at least 26,000 deaths from pneumonia and influenza in excess of the average for the corresponding period during the last four years. The Pacific and mountain states are well past the crest of the epidemic, which was spending its heaviest force in the South Atlantic and Central states when this chart was made. While there can be no doubt that influenza is prevalent, there is no evidence that this is an epidemic like that of 1918. A statement just issued by the U. S. Public Health Service, summarizing reports from the states declare that present indications show a magnitude similar to that of the 1920 outbreak, in which the peak incidence was only about one-fifth of the peak of the 1918 pandemic.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

measures, even at times organized, is by no means an affair of the past. The physician is still very much of an individualist and this is the fault of his training and not of the man.

Furthermore, adequate training in tuberculosis was unusual even so recently as twenty years ago. Segregation of patients in remote sanatoria was already the rule. General hospitals rarely received the tuberculous sick, or quickly transferred them elsewhere. It is not to be wondered at that so many of our leading tuberculosis specialists have been themselves afflicted with the disease and have thereby been compelled, unlike their more fortunate colleagues, to study it at close range. Today this educational defect is being remedied and the undergraduate medical student may have more practical experience in handling the tuberculosis problem than some practitioners have gained in thirty years of professional work.

It will take time and much patience to train doctors to practice private preventive medicine. Yet on this achievement depends to a very real measure success in the control of communicable diseases. With the medical profession to a man reporting contagious disease, cooperating fully in the case-finding program, giving adequate time to the education of patients and contributing its fair share to a solution of the sociologic aspects of tuberculosis, the dreams of the optimist would be more than justified. Although a start has been made, the fruition of such a program cannot be expected in any visible future. Speeding up this process will have an influence on the control of tuberculosis difficult to overestimate.

Education of the public is the method which has been most consistently employed by the public-health worker. What has this accomplished in a quarter of a century? What faults has it, the correction of which may make it more effective? This education has been carried out through every known channel of publicity. Great masses of people have undoubtedly been reached. But from the gross ignorance still everywhere encountered, present campaign methods certainly miss many shining marks. The shotgun policy of education is at best a costly one. The time has arrived when economy suggests the use of the rifle and far greater accuracy of aim. Special group education is gaining an assured footing and the method employed is being carefully adapted to the particular needs of each group. Progress is being made in the industrial field and special interest is developing in the work among young women employes, both in business and industry, because of their evident high quotient of susceptibility. Without question, this tendency represents one of the really important changes in emphasis which will be observed during the next decade.

Finally, what new promise does the future hold in the field of treatment for those already afflicted with the disease? Without the discovery of that hoped-for curative agent, well-established methods must still be the chief reliance. To say this is merely to reiterate the familiar formula —rest, fresh air and time. One new form of treatment has been gradually developing, however. Many forms of tuberculosis have always required surgical care, but only for the past few years has surgery gained any considerable status in the field of pulmonary disease. It is impossible to secure complete rest of a lung which moves with every breath. Yet rest is essential to cure. In certain cases this may be most effectively accomplished through surgical interference. Roughly speaking, there are two types of procedure, the relatively simple introduction of an inert gas into the pleural cavity, thus compressing the lung and preventing respiratory expansion; and a more formidable procedure which involves collapse of the chest wall.

In the hands of conservative men the world over, these operations are being developed and have already proved of marked value in the advanced and resistant cases. It is not beyond reason to hope that the method may be extended to earlier stages in the disease and may prove to be an effective agent in checking the development of an incipient infection.

These are among the variables upon which the prophet must base his forecast. The hoped-for miracle may occur and the laboratories announce the discovery of a proved preventive agent, to the disarray of the present elaborate program of combating the disease. This possibility permits, however, no relaxation in present effort. Through surgery and refinements in the technique of treatment much will be accomplished to make easier the lot of those afflicted with the disease and to hasten their recovery. The convalescent will be reintroduced to industry far more wisely, and costly relapses will be avoided.

Above all, intensive education in preventive medicine will be prosecuted with increased vigor. Mass methods will give place to greater specialization and attention will be more closely focussed on those groups most prone to suffer from the infection. There will be better organization of those forces now carrying on the fight, the public health service, the tuberculosis specialist, the nursing profession and the social worker, and finally, to the efforts of these there must be added the conscious and concerted support of the entire medical profession of America.

Prohibition and Prosperity

By L. H. B.

THE significant data on alcoholism deaths as published in The Survey of December 1, 1928 (Prohibition and Public Health, by Haven Emerson, M.D.), when subjected to statistical analysis reveal several interesting facts. Summarized briefly, they are as follows:

1. Taking the entire period 1900 to 1926, inclusive, for which both the number of deaths and the total population in the United States registration are given, it appears that there has been a downward trend in the number of deaths per 100,000 of population due to alcohol. The abrupt decline in the death-rate in 1918, 1919 and 1920 was followed by a very sharp advance, reaching in 1926 a level in line with the long-time downward trend.

2. In some years during this 27-year period, the alcoholism death-rate has been relatively high, that is, it exceeded this "normal" trend, and in others it has been relatively low, or below the "normal" trend.

3. These relatively high alcoholism death-rates occurred invariably in years of business or industrial prosperity, while the relatively low alcoholism death-rates occurred in years of business depression.

The conclusion as to the long-time downward trend in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the number of alcoholism deaths per 100,000 population can be readily substantiated by examining the yearly figures in terms of the 5-year averages shown in the following table. The conclusions as to the interrelationships between the short-time fluctuations in the death-rate and the business cycle can best be presented graphically in the accompanying chart.

Number of alcoholism deaths per 100,000 population in the United States Registration Area, 1900-1914, 1922-1926:

1900—6.3	1905—6.2	1910—5.4	1922—2.6
1901—6.0	1906—6.4	1911—4.9	1923—3.2
1902—6.1	1907—7.3	1912—5.3	1924—3.2
1903—6.6	1908—5.0	1913—5.9	1925—3.6
1904—5.8	1909—5.5	1914—4.9	1926—3.9
Aver. 6.2	6.1	5.3	3.3

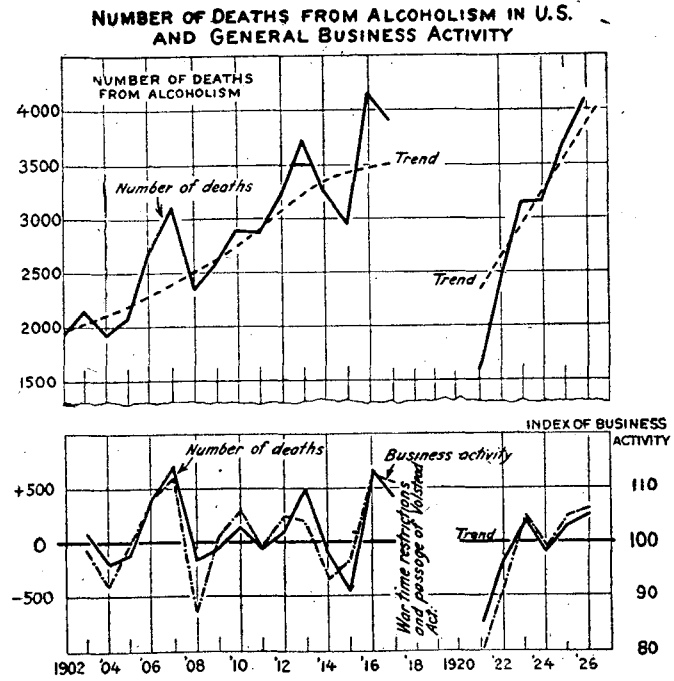
The years omitted from this table, 1915-1921 inclusive, had the following rates: 1915, 4.4; 1916, 5.8; 1917, 5.2; 1918, 2.7; 1919, 1.6; 1920, 1.0; 1921, 1.8.

THAT the downward trend in the alcoholism death-rate began before the advent of national prohibition, can be seen in the successively lower 5-year averages, 6.2 in 1900-04, 6.1 in 1905-09, 5.3 in 1910-14, and 3.3 in 1922-26. It is also evident from the successive decline in the relatively high rates, 7.3 in 1907, 5.9 in 1913, 5.8 in 1916, and 3.9 in 1926, or from the consistent decline in the relatively low rates, 6.0 in 1901, 5.8 in 1904, 5.0 in 1908, 4.9 in 1911, and 4.4 in 1915. Obviously this long-time downward trend needs to be properly appraised before concluding that the lower average in 1922-26 as compared with that of 1910-14 is due entirely to prohibition. On this point it is also of some significance to observe that the present rate of nearly 4 per 100,000 population is approximately in line with a continuation of the downward trend of the pre-war period, 1900-1915.

The second fact, that of the interrelationships between the state of general business activity and alcoholism deaths, becomes evident if we compare any standard index of general business activity with the fluctuations in either the death-rate per 100,000 population or in the absolute number of alcoholism deaths. In the comparison presented here, the absolute number of deaths are used. It will be seen in the upper section of the accompanying chart that the number of deaths increased from about 2,000 in the period 1902-05 to about 4,000 in 1916 and 1917, then declined sharply to a very small number in 1920, but increased as sharply from 1920 to 1926.

In order to compare the fluctuations from year to year with the yearly changes in business conditions, it is necessary to take account of the rising trends from 1900 to 1917, and from 1921 to 1926. That is, we need to remove from the data the long-time effects of population growth and other factors not directly related to business conditions. This adjustment is accomplished by measuring the number of deaths as deviations above or below the two trend lines shown in the upper section of the chart. The years 1918, 1919, and 1920 are omitted from this comparison because of the obvious influence of war-time restrictions and the first effects of the passage of the Volstead Act.

When compared with the pre-war and post-war trend lines, the number of alcoholism deaths in the United States registration area were relatively low in 1904, 1908, 1915, and 1921. In each of the years, 1906 and 1907, 1909 and 1910, 1916 and 1917, 1922 and 1923, and 1925 and 1926,



the number of deaths was relatively high. The fluctuations above or below the trends are compared in the lower half of the chart, with the index of business activity computed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the latter expressed as percentage deviations above or below normal (100).

Here it appears that the first group of years of low death-rates were years of business depression or recession and the second group of years of high death-rates were years of business prosperity, relatively good employment conditions, and relatively high factory wage earnings. Note for instance that when business activity was about 12 per cent above normal in 1907, and again in 1916, the number of deaths exceeded this trend by more than 500; and when business activity was 5 per cent or more below normal, as in 1904, 1908 and 1921, the number of deaths was at least 150 below their trend. The high degree of correlation between industrial prosperity and high alcoholism death-rates, on the one hand, and business depressions and low death-rates on the other, is apparent.

IN the post-war period, we appear to have had a remarkably close correspondence between changes in business activity and changes in the number of deaths from alcoholism, the latter reflecting to a high degree the depression of 1921, the prosperity of 1923, the recession of 1924, and the prosperous years of 1925 and 1926. In the pre-war period, we find the closest agreement in the two periods 1903 to 1908 and 1915-1917. In 1913, the further increase in the number of deaths, following an increase in 1912, was evidently the result of two years of better than normal business conditions in succession, while in 1915, another decrease in the death-rate, following a decrease in 1914, was evidently the result of two depression years in succession.

The unmistakable relationships between the buying power of consumers as reflected in general business activity and the relative volume of alcohol consumed as reflected in the consequent deaths, suggest obvious interpretations. Generally, all classes of industrial and commercial employes are affected alike by the changes in business conditions. Consequently a general advance in the buying power of consumers means

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

also a greater amount of spending money in the hands of the lower classes of society and, similarly, a general contraction in money incomes of consumers means unemployment, reduced wages, and decreased spending power. Apparently, for those who lack restraint as to quantity or are careless as to the quality of alcohol they consume, prosperity brings respectively a freer consumption of this commodity, and depression a contracted consumption, and consequently a relatively high or low alcoholism death-rate. In this respect the group which probably contributes most to the list of deaths from alcoholism, appears to have undergone no particular change in recent years, for the deaths among them, and presumably their consumption of alcohol, have fluctuated with the business cycle even more closely during the recent years than during the years 1912-17.

Nursing Goes Back to the Farm

By VIRGINIA McCORMICK

Illustrations loaned by the Worcester Society for District Nursing

THERE used to be nursing in farm regions—some nursing in some farm regions. But there came a day when the majority of city nurses no longer took many country calls, and when the country nurse packed her uniforms and went to the city. She could not afford to remain in the country. There were two reasons for this: styles in sickness had changed; and the farmer's shifting economic situation directly involved that of the rural nurse as well.

A steadily increasing medical knowledge, improved clinical methods, new steps toward preventing disease have narrowed the boundaries of illness. Nursing has changed in the past thirty years from the giving of simple bedside care over an indefinite period of time, the nurse virtually becoming a member of the patient's family for a month or two, to a profession requiring a highly developed technic and the background of thorough fundamental education. The hospital is playing a constantly growing part in the care of disease, and the nurse finds that her work lies increasingly within the reach of specialist, x-ray, and laboratory.

Simple economics, however, controlled the migration of the nurse from country to city and held her in the larger center. The farmer's living costs less in dollars than that of any other class because he produces a good share of it himself. If he, then, feels that he cannot continue the fight for a living on the farm—and witness the deserted farmsteads on the back-roads today—certainly the nurse cannot support herself in a rural district. Moreover, in many parts of the country good roads have revolutionized the farmer's life. In illness this sometimes means that the farmer takes the sick member of his family to the nearest hospital. If his prejudice against the hospital is too great, he calls the rural doctor by phone and the latter hurries to him in his car. When a neighboring town becomes a competitor of the country doctor and the country nurse, it sometimes happens that they are called only in winter or bad weather when the roads to town are impassable. It hardly can be expected that the doctor or the nurse will accept these conditions. They move into town. And because the demand for her services is relatively less than for that of the doctor, the nurse leaves first.

So through the past years the nurse has been part of the great migration city-ward. But the farmer's plight finally caused him to become a social interest, and the health of the farmer and his family a matter of concern; the nurse, who was first to go, was the first to return. She had gone alone, independent, choosing her own mode of living for herself, governed professionally only by her own interests. She returned to the country as part of a nursing group, a factor in a health program. The first rural health work was carried on by nurses, and to the public-health nurse belongs the credit for revitalizing rural nursing. Gradually these nurses cleared the way for district and county health departments, with full-time officers in charge.

It is evident that the first emphasis in a rural health program must be health education. In the four-year Child Health Demonstration conducted at Fargo, North Dakota, by the Commonwealth Fund, for example, the nurse began in 1923 by giving about one-fifth of her time to bedside nurse care and the remaining four-fifths to school nursing and kindred activities. In 1927, bedside nursing had been reduced to a minimum part of her program, as a county health unit was sufficiently well under way to relieve the demonstration group of that nursing service. The same policy is true of the public-health nursing in Cattaraugus County, New York, where one-fifth of the time of the nurse is given to bedside care.

Keeping a middle course, the Frontier Nursing Service in Kentucky combines education and preventive measures with bedside nursing care. In describing the New Clara Ford Center on Red Bird River, Clay County, Mary Breckenridge cites the results of the first two-and-a-half months in this district, which is eighteen miles from the nearest doctor, railroad, or automobile road. Through the efforts of the local district committee of mountaineers, 1,600 inoculations have been given against typhoid and diphtheria. Several patients have been sent to distant doctors, and assistance given by a doctor who came in on consultation. First-aid was rendered in a number of cases and all sick calls were met. More than 500 persons have been enrolled. In addition, 14 midwifery cases have been registered and 7 have been delivered.

THE spread of health education has reached the farm from other sources as well as through the rural nurse, through popular publications, newspapers, farm journals, radio, and so on. Country women are learning the fundamental principles of simple nursing care through clubs and such organizations as the Red Cross committee on home hygiene and care of the sick. And thanks to the extensive programs in school nursing, rural mothers are getting health instruction through the nurses' work with their children.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In a study of Red Cross Public Health Nursing just published is the following summary of the organized groups now engaged in rural nursing:

Working in the field of small town and rural nursing are the National Organization for Public Health Nursing; the National Tuberculosis Association; the Milbank Memorial Fund and Commonwealth Fund; many state boards of health and state boards of education, nearly 300 county health units, and a few insurance companies with nursing programs.

With all this activity one might expect to find the field to be pretty well covered, but not so. According to the census taken in 1924 by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, there are 1,800 counties (over one-half) with no nursing service, about 1,200 with a service covering all or part of a county, and 71 per cent of all the services with only one nurse. A thousand or more limited one-sided services are under way. Two thousand nurses, more or less, are at work among fifty million people. Obviously only a beginning has been made, a substantial start toward the ideal of an all-round, complete, and adequate service for all counties and communities, made possible by having one nurse to every 2,000 people. The American Red Cross is the largest single employer of rural nurses in the United States.

With the instructive program well started, however, the rural nursing program no wise being enlarged to permit in many communities a more inclusive policy regarding bedside care. But even this does not have its former meaning of continuous nursing service. While once the nurse spent eight or twelve or twenty-four hours on a case no matter what the condition of the patient, the tendency now in the country as well as the city is to give the patient skilled nursing care only in terms of his needs and to leave minor bedside service to some instructed neighbor or member of the family, though many public-health groups provide continuous service in an emergency. Continuous nursing service in the farm home can be obtained also through the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company which will send a nurse for the time needed, the stipulation being that there be a daily report of the patient's condition in order to judge whether the need for the full-time care of a nurse still is justified.

It seems possible—and in a number of instances has been proven to be the case—that there is a very definite field in the rural sections for nurses who give nursing care primarily. To qualify for rural service, a nurse should have had some public-health training or experience to enable her the more readily to adjust herself to varied environments and to ally herself more intelligently with the rural health program. Every nurse is a public-health nurse, asserts Dean Goodrich of Yale. And in rural districts especially, which have been left behind in the great march toward positive health, bedside nursing is a link in the chain of agencies working for the community's well-being.

But it is evident that the day of the rural free-lance nurse is over. If a nurse is not allied with a public-health group, how can she earn a living wage in the country? There seem to be two answers, interrelated: subsidy and centralization.

The former is not new in rural health work. Many small communities are offering subsidies to physicians. In Maine, bonuses are paid on a basis of a six hundred dollar minimum with, we are told, mutual success to physicians in the small centers and to their patients. In Bennington County, Vermont, according to Guy B. Horton of Vermont State Grange, one county has contracted with a physician to maintain an office in a certain town and be present once a week. Another town pays for the gasoline which brings a physician at stated intervals. Possibly a nurse could find her place beside the physician in such a community, receiving a minimum salary from him or a community subsidy.

AN alternative to subsidization is centralization. The rural community center has become a pleasant actuality since the automobile has broken down the barrier of distance. There may be found a community school of adequate proportions instead of four small and casually organized schools in the same territory. Often one community church accommodates the entire population instead of four sparsely-filled churches on the four corners of the cross-roads. Similarly, in many parts of the country small hospitals are being established in rural communities. These become the center of the entire health program for the district and in the hospital and through the hospital there is a place for the nurse who wishes to do bedside nursing in the country.

Dr. May Ayres Burgess estimates that there is one nurse for every 234 persons of the population of New York City, whereas in rural Schoharie County, New York, for example, there is one nurse for every 5,391 persons. In Louisiana there is one county with a population of 35,732 with no nurses, and only one nurse in Tangipahoa County, with a population of 32,260. It would seem likely that in the large centers there is a surplus of nurses who prefer bedside nursing and would be happy in meeting the needs of country communities for this kind of service if, through subsidy, rural hospitals or other forms of centralized activity, they could have some assurance of getting a living wage.

In the Red Cross survey mentioned above, it is suggested that in those rural communities where public-health nursing already has been established, the chapter might include bedside care in its program. Possibly before long the nurse who prefers bedside care will be able to resume her place in the rural community through the agency of the American Red Cross.

In the country, [reads the statement,] where there are usually few hospitals, few clinics, few or no doctors, no private nurses, where the need for a bedside nursing service is greatest, do we find it? No, with almost no exceptions. Partly because educational work can be more easily demonstrated to be an essential public service; partly because of the extraordinary difficulty of spreading one nurse over a whole county for bedside care, more obviously educational work such as school nursing usually has precedence.

Where there have been three or four nurses at work, some bedside nursing has perhaps been done, but in the great majority of counties where there is only one nurse and where distances are great, it has seldom been possible to combine bedside nursing with school nursing except in severe emergencies. Moreover, for various reasons the care of the sick in their homes has not generally been accepted by the officials as a proper public function; hence it is rarely included among the activities of the county health units.

Woefully neglected in this respect by other agencies and the Red Cross alike, the country cries out for a courageous attempt to meet this situation. We can think of no service more needed or more likely to be appreciated than that of actual nursing care on a visit basis to the sick in the villages and country.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Books in Our Alcove

Ghettos Come and Go

THE GHETTO, *by Louis Wirth. University of Chicago Press. Illustrated by Todros Geller. 306 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

ANTHROPOLOGISTS observe that even if there were complete race fusion, differences in environment on the North American continent would soon produce a new differentiation of human types to which, when stabilized over a long period of time, the term of racial characteristics might be applied. To this the sociologist adds that even now, under certain forced influences, a hardening of group types is taking place which already has led to new estimates of "race character." Thus as Jewish ghettos tend to disappear, the Japanese ghettos in our own West, and the East Indian ghettos in Natal, are creating new ethnic groups with essentially "Jewish" traits.

Mr. Wirth's study of the ghetto demonstrates the interrelation between this particular type of forced segregation and a whole nexus of social and psychological phenomena which, in its turn, produces a trend toward the voluntary retention, at times even re-creation, of ghetto conditions. Primarily an analysis of the ghetto as a social phenomenon, this book not only aids understanding of the American Jew but also understanding of the continuing division between other groups in the American community and its probable effects. With the relative recentness of Jewish disabilities in their severest form, and the resulting wealth of descriptive material, it has been possible for Mr. Wirth to give to his narration of facts a vividness which, without elaborate directions, suggests their significance for other times and other places. The fact that the greater part of the study was made in Chicago is helpful in that it breaks through the frequent association of Jewish fortunes and problems with the peculiarities of Jewish experiences in New York. In the same way, the choice of Frankfort for another intensive piece of research is justified as a reminder that historically Jewish disabilities are not limited to the despotism or backwardness of Eastern Europe. Around these two major studies of Jewish communities in the New and in the Old World, Mr. Wirth, under the wise guidance of Professor Robert E. Park, has built a delicate structure of social analysis.

Incidentally, his book gives the most informing general account of the cultural background and the psychological development of the American Jew that we have seen for many a year. Both the author and the university are to be congratulated.

BRUNO LASKER

The Inquiry

Street Musicians

Three woodcuts by Todros Geller, on this and the two following pages, from The Ghetto by Louis Wirth, published by the University of Chicago Press, $3.00

The Law As Is

LIVING WITH THE LAW. *By June Purcell Guild. New Republic, Inc. 266 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERE is a well-considered and popularly written analysis of the "tangled web of legal enactment and judicial opinion which hangs over the cradle of every new-born child and clings around him his whole life." As the author indicates in a modest preface, no one can become familiar with the two million laws which are in existence. The mills of the courts do not grind slowly—"never for two days in succession, never in any two cities is the law exactly the same." With such a condition in mind, the author—one of those rare persons, a lawyer with a social point of view—has written this book on topics parallel to some of the chief concerns of the National Conference of Social Work. There are such chapter headings as Marriage from the Legal Standpoint; When Is Marriage Not a Marriage? Divorce; Husbands and Wives, Then and Now; The Child and His Parent; Step-parents and Adopted Parents; The Illegitimate Child; What Price Public Health? Aliens; Workers and the Law; Some Things about Criminal Law.

The book discusses a variety of problems legal: May an Insane Person Marry? Is Nagging Such Cruelty as Permits Divorce? The Right of a Wife to Use Her Own Name; The Treatment of Children as Chattels; Must the Child Support the Parent? Who is Illegitimate? Is the Employe Free to Make Contracts? Are the Guilty Entitled to a Defense? Moreover, there are brief general statements in regard to our judicial system, the division of the fields of law, with some comment on those basic, human rights referred to in the first amendment to the Constitution. The exposition in the main is in such general terms as might be made by any wise lawyer who realizes that fundamentally there is no such thing as abstract justice.

This volume should prompt a reply book. Some realistic practitioner at the bar could make a further contribution to the spread of legal knowledge by adopting all of the general pronouncements of law as laid down by Mrs. Guild and then showing how, in the law courts, the fundamental rights of citizens are constantly being distorted. In such a volume, mention would have to be made of the fact that the first important knowledge of the law that the layman should acquire is the fact that lawyers are bought like merchandise off a shelf. Those folk who are rich can buy that talent which is best at "matching wits" in court. Such a volume would at least have

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to refer to the fact that if the client or the lawyer knows the judge in a Pennsylvania coal-field injunction case, it won't hurt his cause. Such a work would indicate that clients never want justice but only want to win and that, in consequence, the judges seldom if ever have before them all of the evidence which is material to a sound judgment. Each side withholds evidence, if it is hurtful. Every lawyer drags in irrelevant testimony, if helpful.

Mrs. Guild's book is a real contribution.

MORRIS L. ERNST

New York Bar

New Frontiers

INDUSTRIAL EXPLORERS, *by Maurice Holland. 347 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HUMAN interest abounds in Industrial Explorers. An "average" reader might expect a book whose field is limited to the physical sciences to be dull and uninteresting, but from two directions this one has a personal appeal: it tells of the experience of living men—pioneers into the unknown; and it sketches the background from which has sprung the myriad of "jigsaws" which have added to man's physical convenience and modes of life.

Mr. Holland, as director of the Division of Engineering and Industrial Research of the National Research Council, has found in the men who are heading the research work in corporations the fountain-heads of pure and applied science in American industry. He has selected nineteen of them for biographical character sketches in as many chapters and has added as an introduction a twentieth chapter, New Industrial Frontiers, in which he tells of the aims, importance and value of "the divining-rod of industrial exploration." To each of these leaders of the growing army of delvers for new industrial tools and products, there is assigned a unique position in his industry. The dean of them all, Willis R. Whitney of the General Electric Company, heads the list which includes the names of Jewett, Sperry, Little, Bassett, Mees, Miller and others.

The author finds his subjects have certain well-defined characteristics. "All of them are inquisitive, restless, imaginative . . . and they are, on the whole, tolerant, industrious men and patient ones," yet in diverse other ways they differ. "Generosity is an attribute common to all." One cannot read the intimate word portraits of these men without getting a new slant on the romance of industry and how man's experience in it is "accelerated."

To say that this book ignores industrial research which deals with human beings is not a derogation, for the stories of men in industrial "laboratories" who are exploring the sources of human conduct are yet to be written. In fact, the sciences with which they deal—psychology, sociology, psychiatry and biochemistry, for example—are still in embryonic stages from the standpoint of industrial application or experiment. In time, if not now, industrial explorers into these elusive fields of social science will take their place alongside such illustrious men as are recorded in Mr. Holland's book.

GLENN A. BOWERS

Director of Research
Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc.

Me and Thee

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES, *by Robert S. Ellis. Appleton. 533 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is an indispensable handbook for a much discussed and important topic. Professor Ellis, of Colorado College, has performed a notable service in bringing together such varied data bearing on how we differ as well as run true to form. It is more than a compilation as it offers an interpretation and a well-ordered consideration of the source of traits and their distribution. It amounts to a survey through the center of psychological interest from a selected angle.

The subdivisions indicate the scope of the project. In nature's terms the great "continental" divisions are race, sex, and age, each a far-reaching presentation. Prominent is the differentiation so far as it can be traced, between the differences for which heredity and for which environment are responsible. Then there are the extreme differences on both sides of the norm, from moron to genius. The survey includes the application of our knowledge of our variations to education, business, law, and life in general. It culminates in personality differences, for we must ever deal with the total person. Before we can put differences to good service, we must have the clue to their determination. An entire technique of mental measurement has developed in this engaging field.

Inevitably the survey of such a panoramic field is limited by the boundaries of a manual; and it becomes questionable whether the policy of inclusion has not prevailed to the detriment of the emphasis on significant differences. A guide may assume that his personally-conducted tourist has traveled before. The book would be more compact and the special problem of human difference more amply considered, by limiting the space given to data supplied by any good text in psychology.

JOSEPH JASTROW

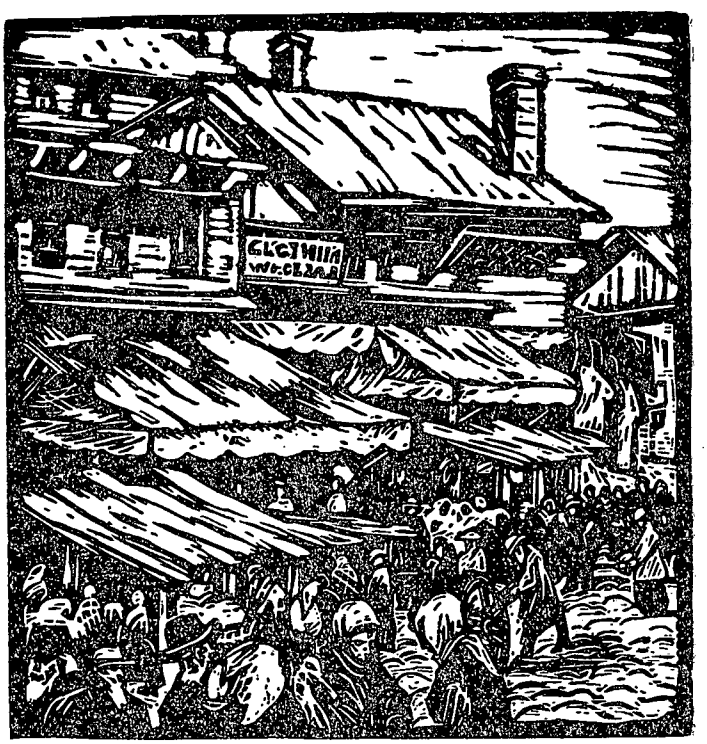
New York City

Wage Arbitration

WAGE ARBITRATION: *Selected Cases, 1920-1924, by George Soule. Macmillan. 298 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a record of wage arbitration cases in four industries, book and job printing, packing houses, railroads, and women's clothing. In each of the twelve cases presented, the arguments of the contending parties are given, together with a statement of the question at issue and the decision of the arbitration tribunal. There is also some attempt to elucidate the theories of the contestants on the basis of which they supported their positions with respect to wage increases or decreases, and the judgments of the arbitrators on these theories.

An introduction to the volume discusses "the purpose of a book on wage arbitration." It may have an immediate value,



Maxwell Street

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the author says, for those who have occasion to take part in arbitration cases. It provides one excellent way of studying economic institutions and theories. And while "this book is not intended to provide a formal array of precedents, or to contribute in any such way as a legal case-book to the development of a 'common law,' regarding the fixing of wages in general," it is like a case-book in presenting a possibility of discovering *more* just and *more* wise principles for wage adjustments than now prevail.

Judged by these purposes of the author, the value of the compilation of cases in the book may well be questioned. The first of the cases was decided in November, 1920, the last in November, 1923. Twelve cases in four industries in a period of four post-war years seem too narrow a limitation to reveal any broad principles of either wage adjustment or economic theory. This narrow limitation, however, is not so much of a handicap with respect to the first of the purposes mentioned by the author. For employers and unions with arbitration proceedings before them, the record of cases in this volume offers many valuable suggestions regarding the technique of wage arbitration.

WILLIAM M. LEISERSON

Antioch College

Good Breeding

BASIS OF BREEDING, *by Leon F. Whitney. Earl C. Fowler, New Haven, Conn. 260 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

ONE of the most fascinating "little books" I have ever read. It is chock full of the most valuable information it is possible for any one to receive because, if properly applied, it will affect the lives of many generations to come. I would recommend this book to every man or woman who is married or who expects to marry. It may be read, a chapter at a time, one chapter each evening, by parents to their children in their teens. The reference to animals cannot fail to interest young folks of both sexes. The reference to humans will not arouse the opposition of the most fastidious parent. The effect should be a striking improvement in our thinking on some very puzzling problems.

It is pretty well established in the case of animals that desirable tendencies are transmitted by the genes. It is also well established what the desirable tendencies are in horses, dogs and cattle. No one has as yet stated with complete satisfaction what the desirable tendencies are in human beings. But, whether we accept the economic view of the creditable man, or the educator's view of the learned man, or the legal view of the reasonable man, or the political view of the good citizen, or the religious view of the saved man, or the moralist's view of the upright man, or the present-day functionalist's view of the socially-adjusted man, Mr. Whitney's book offers the ground-work for experimentation. The basis of breeding may well be considered the starting point for any effort toward an experimental ethics and morals.

Horseradish Grinder

HAROLD I. GOSLINE, M.D.

Pathologist, Sing Sing Prison

Peace

EDUCATION FOR WORLD-CITIZENSHIP, *by William G. Carr. Stanford University Press. 225 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

CARR'S Education for World Citizenship, described on its jacket as "a pioneer study" which "presents the aims, methods, and subject-matter of world-citizenship as an extension of the program of civic training already in effect in our schools," should immediately intrigue the curiosity of the teacher. A glance at the small book, even without a reading, however, kindles in one's mind a suspicion of the impossibility of treating in any adequate manner this most important and engaging subject—a suspicion verified by reading.

The subject deserves a careful, scientific study, which is not found in Mr. Carr's book. Instead of treating with any degree of completeness factors in the upbuilding of world citizenship, he wanders from psychological discussions of the influence of fear, "the fighting instinct," and sympathy, through a brief and unsatisfactory discussion of a few of the organized groups which have programs of world peace for the schools. It would have been better had he made his book what it purports to be—"a pioneer study"—and confined himself to a discussion of that phase which is new to many teachers, the practical programs of organizations and associations.

The book may be suggestive in the references appended to each chapter to those teachers who do not keep abreast of recent literature. It may serve as a stimulus to teachers to investigate the activities of organizations engaged in promoting world peace, to consider the psychological factors involved, and to encourage them to undertake the program of propaganda manifestly endorsed by the author. As a collection of quotations from other writers interspersed with the comments of the author, it appears a compilation of some interesting material which should be known to all teachers in the schools. In this it will serve a useful purpose.

BESSIE LOUISE PIERCE

University of Iowa

Housing

THE NEW DAY IN HOUSING, *by Louis H. Pink. John Day. 208 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

"EUROPE has found its way out. The formula is direct construction by the government, liberal long-term loans of public funds, and such subsidies as may be necessary to secure results. It is a costly remedy, but cheaper than neglect. It gets the job done. In the United States we are at sixes and sevens. We are still in the discussion stage. We would like to do something but don't know just what, and don't want to pay the price whatever it is. Housing reformers are as far apart as the poles."

So says Louis H. Pink in The New Day in Housing. His book is a challenge to the American public and should prove a stimulus. Thoroughly aroused himself by the transformation in living standards through housing which is going on in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Europe, he hurls facts, figures and pictures in swift succession at his readers. He is not advocating any particular method, but is interested in all that produce results.

The latter part of the book brings together much information, not otherwise easily attainable, about post-war housing experiments in New York City, from the small homes of Sunnyside to the cooperative apartments of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Himself a member of the New York State Board of Housing, Mr. Pink sees for that body, acting under the State Housing law of 1926, a large field of usefulness if the public does its part.

EDITH ELMER WOOD

Youth

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE ADOLESCENT, *by Leta S. Hollingsworth. Appleton. 227 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

ANOTHER volume on the psychology of adolescence, trying hard all through its pages to give something to the fundamental understanding of youth. As viewed by the psychiatrist, the book fails to let the reader know that each youth and his problem are individual problems and also that human beings cannot be standardized. A great deal of the material has already been placed before the public in an understanding and scientific manner. Scientific data cannot be utilized and then cast aside with "it remains to be proved." Actual clinical findings plainly show that the problem of heterosexual adjustment is not as easily solved as this author would have the public believe. The material on folk lore is carefully developed, as also is the data concerning the educational and statistical material. All in all, it is merely another book failing to solve the problem of youth.

PHILIP J. TRENTZSCH, M.D.

Bloomfield, N. J.

The New Negro

THE AMERICAN NEGRO—Vol 140, *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Edited by Donald Young. 359 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

IT was inevitable that American sociology would sooner or later make an official effort to catch up with the present condition of the Negro. This volume of forty articles, resurveying Negro life from almost every possible angle, accomplishes this successfully and with even the flourish of a joyous academic sprint. Thus the official sociology of the race question seems to have brought itself abreast of the real, vital movements of contemporary change and to be, perhaps for the first time, in a position to interpret as well as to register, to lead public opinion instead of merely analyzing it.

Careful constructive editing is largely responsible for this, on the part both of Professor Young and the able bi-racial advisory editorial committee of which Professor Charles Johnson of Fisk was chairman. For the most part, points of view and trends have taken the foreground in these studies rather than statistics and abstract theories. In fact almost every article is keyed to Professor Young's position that "the changes of the past fifteen years are of such magnitude that a new accounting requires that old theories and attitudes be held up to the light of our newer knowledge." From the very outset the orthodox positions of the older sociology and the reactionary views of popular opinion are challenged by substantive facts, trenchant criticism and suggestive counter-theory. While destructive criticism of such points of view has been under way for some time now, it is significant when the academic forces of sociology take over some of the new liberal attitudes and positions.

The range of this volume is exceptionally wide—the legal, political, economic, educational and cultural aspects all receive somewhat proportionate treatment, race relations are adequately

A Lackawanna Steel Mill

Linoleum cut by J. L. Wells, reprinted from the November issue of The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, The American Negro, volume CXXXX

discussed from angles both of theory and practice, and an admirable section on the international bearings of the race question illuminatingly widens the usual perspective on our national problem. The New Negro movement and the recent cultural advance of the Negro are given careful analysis, and a well-balanced picture is achieved by dividing the studies almost equally between white and Negro experts and by reflecting both northern and southern liberal thought on the race question. Thus the sum-total effect is anything but dogmatic in spite of the fact that opinion is given a generous inning, and one is not allowed, on the one hand, the conviction that the race problem is insoluble nor, on the other, that a formula can settle it.

ALAIN LOCKE

Howard University

Sociology

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY, *by Rudolph M. Binder. Prentice-Hall. 609 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

INTRODUCTORY SOCIOLOGY, *by Albert Muntsch, S.J., and Henry S. Spalding. S. J. Heath. 466 pp. Price $2.48 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE last two years have been notable for the appearance of a great crop of new textbooks in introductory sociology and the principles of sociology. For years instructors labored along as best they might with the useful but somewhat archaic manuals of Blackmar and Gillin and Hayes, but now, within less than two years, at least a half-dozen excellent college textbooks have appeared and several more are announced as in preparation.

Neither of the books under review ranks with one of the best in the batch, such as Hankins' Introduction to the Study of Society, but both will probably please a definite clientele that would not relish the Hankins book. Professor Binder's work is an earnest and comprehensive volume, philosophic rather than scientific, sticking close to the old rubrics and well satisfied with conventional American society. It is pious, respectful and hopeful, but ought to go well in colleges on religious foundations and in conservative secular colleges and universities. It should also prove reassuring to those educators, theologians, purists and plutocrats who see in sociology a subversive body of subject-matter.

The book by Muntsch and Spalding is apparently written by Catholic scholars for the use of professors in Catholic colleges. It would seem to be a publisher's expedient to grab off a section of the book trade which could not be secured by the straight-forward secular text. In certain portions the book

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is ruined by subservience to traditional dogmas, particularly the opposition to evolution, birth-control, the secular point of view in religion and social work and the sociological view of morals. On certain topics, especially those of a socio-economic type, the work is both intelligent and instructive. It may be particularly recommended to smug Protestant practitioners of the science of society.

HARRY ELMER BARNES

Smith College

Voronoff

THE CONQUEST OF LIFE, *by Serge Voronoff, M.D. Brentano's. 201 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

AMONG the reading public in the world, you will find very few who do not know about Voronoff and his work. Some are strongly opposed or ridicule it, while others are enthusiastic followers. The vast majority cannot form any opinion about it, not knowing facts or details. If, now, such a scientist writes his first popular book on his entire work, it is bound to find active interest everywhere. We all expect or feel already the handicaps of advancing years. Voronoff shows us what he believes to be one way of escaping or postponing that dreaded disease called senility. In this well-written book he leads you through the changes taking place which cause senile degeneration, and shows what part the internal secretions and particularly the genital glands are playing. Then he describes his method of gland grafting on humans and animals, old and young, and gives in detail the results obtained, illustrated by about twenty-five photographs. Finally, an outlook on the future of grafting. The book is well worth reading.

New York City MAX WOLF, M.D.

Wanted—Poor Whites

WELFARE WORK IN MILL VILLAGES, *by Harriet L. Herring. University of North Carolina Press. 399 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE whirligig of time has brought in a strange revenge in the case of the poor whites of the South. Under slavery they were pushed off and shunned. Now that the Industrial Revolution has arrived in the South, they are necessary to the dominant economic interest as factory hands and cotton mill villages, with costly welfare systems, compete for their services.

In England, the Manchester group of economic historians are much given to particularizing about the Industrial Revolution, and are bringing out illuminating facts which have hitherto been overlooked in the hasty impulse to generalize. The same tendency is showing itself in the South, particularly at the University of North Carolina. Miss Herring's first-hand investigation of welfare work in 322 of the 500 mills of the state is a satisfying contribution to our knowledge of a phase of the general subject heretofore enveloped in discord. Accurately acquainted with the development of the cotton manufacturing industry in the South, she begins her study of the mill communities without preconceived thesis, sets forth with interest and clarity the important things she sees and hears, and reaches worth-while conclusions. She is right in saying that "outside activities form a channel through which the mills of North Carolina are influencing the life of the state quite as much as through such purely economic phases as wages and dividends." She shows that welfare work is social work with a difference—the difference being that the directing hand is that of an employer. This employer grumbles because he is not universally accepted as a philanthropist. Some mill men, wiser than the rest, have abandoned this as a vain hope. They acknowledge that their welfare work is pursued because it is of money advantage.

The unique fact about the cotton manufacturing industry in the South is that it was entered upon with the smallest possible proportion of economic consciousness on the part of either employer or employe. Their essential relationship was confused by sentiment, personal contact, universal poverty, and the cement of sectional loyalty. Through the years, economic awareness has come to the employer in greater and greater measure, but hardly at all to the factory worker. As Miss Herring acutely shows, the operative's "attitude of resentment or of loyalty is directed not toward the mill owners as a class but toward individual mill men." But light will come to the body of workers as to the body of employers, and the development of the mill village as an institution will certainly be along the lines of economic interest. It is impossible for the South, with whatever heritage of friendship, real or apparent, between employer and employe, to hurdle the universal struggle which industrialism has brought everywhere.

Miss Herring lends encouragement to the belief that more and more the mill villages will be diluted by publicly supported services of school, health officer and police. As towns grow, the encircling factories, now outside the corporate limits, will tend to be amalgamated with the general community, to the true advantage of all concerned.

Johns Hopkins University BROADUS MITCHELL

Fred Eastman in Wonderland

THE PURSUIT OF THE FLYING BABY, *by Fred Eastman. Willett, Clark and Colby. 237 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

ALICE went to sleep, stepped through a looking-glass, and found herself in Wonderland. William Thompson's technique, up to a certain point, was much the same as Alice's. That is to say, he went to sleep at the county fair. Then, instead of walking through a mirror, he reached Wonderland a-straddle of a moonbeam. His motives, too, were quite unlike those of Alice. She was impelled by little else than curiosity; but Willie was driven by the desperate fear of losing his baby sister. Of course he didn't lose her; such a climax to his heroic and amazing adventures would be utterly without poetic or other justice. And, fortunately, he didn't forget a single exciting incident, but told them all to Professor Eastman, who put them all into this book, for the delight and breathless interest of all youngsters everywhere. Regina and Ludwig added twelve illustrations in red and black to the story, and the result—in this reviewer's opinion—is the best juvenile of the year.

Longmont, Colorado CHARLES STAFFORD BROWN

For Social Financiers

TRENDS IN PHILANTHROPY, *by Wilfred I. King assisted by Kate E. Huntley. National Bureau of Economic Research. 78 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE National Bureau of Economic Research, at the instigation of the Carnegie Corporation, analyzes statistically the receipts from capital earnings, client earnings, contributions, and miscellaneous earnings, for different types of philanthropy in the city of New Haven from the year 1900 through 1925. The purpose of the inquiry and the report, a little volume of 76 pages of tables and discussion, is to answer eight questions which may be summarized as follows: Has the income for all philanthropic purposes actually increased or decreased? Does the distribution of income for various purposes vary in the later years from the early ones? Do the recent contributors give a larger share of income than their earlier prototypes?

For the first time we have a lucid picture of the continuous quantitative development over twenty-five years of what has seemed to many people the phenomenal growth of private philanthropy. Unfortunately, a similar development of public social activity supported by tax funds and the rate of transferrence from private to public control is omitted. The picture, therefore, is only partial. Nevertheless, clear and useful findings are given within the limitations laid down for the study.

Income has really increased, taking into consideration the decreased purchasing power of the dollar. Giving has increased in the bulk, although the ratio of gifts to income does not seem to be larger. Earnings both from clients and capital

(*Continued on page* 699)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How to Conduct a Visiting Week

By PAUL S. BLISS

THEY were a group of solid citizens—men for the most part who had made their own way. Busy, hurried men. Yet today the lines in their faces were relaxed. Business worries were forgotten. Instead of meeting at their usual hotel, they were "paying guests" at a social agency. While girls dressed in authentic costumes of foreign-born groups served a substantial meal, the president called upon the committeemen, who made reports punctuated by sallies from fellow members.

There was a call for "Oh, you Charlie." A rousing song was sung—Little Liza Jane. Then the president took the floor:

Gentlemen, we are together today at the International Institute, one of the Community Fund agencies. I never heard of it until recently and I expect this applies to many of you. But we are always ready to learn something new about our community. This week all of the service clubs of the city and country are doing as we are doing—visiting some institution or organization that is supported by the Community Fund. It is not a scheme to pull our leg. It's to let us know where the money we give to the Community Fund goes. I want to introduce now a citizen whom you all know, Mr. John Jones. Among other things Mr. Jones is the chairman of the budget committee of the Community Fund. He is here at the request of the Visiting Week Committee to bring the greetings of all of the social agencies to us. Mr. Jones!

Mr. Jones makes a plea for better health, better standards of living, better citizenship throughout the community.

These things [he says] are obtained by cooperating, sometimes through taxation, sometimes through the Community Fund. You, gentlemen, are practically all subscribers to the Community Fund. In the Community Fund are several types of agencies. There are hospitals and other health agencies, such as the visiting nurses. Some have institutions, some merely offices. All are doing a city-wide work.

There are old people's homes, children's institutions, protective agencies, relief (or as we generally call them, family service agencies), character-building agencies. I wish you could see them all. Today you are at the International Institute, an agency which deals with the welfare of the foreign-born. It will receive this year from the Community Fund $18,559. I bring you the greetings of the Community Fund offices and the greetings of all other social agencies of our city.

There is applause for Mr. Jones. The president again takes the helm. He says: "Now I am going to introduce you to the president of the board of directors of the International Institute. She will call on others who will explain what this organization does. Mrs. Blank!"

All stand as the institute president rises. Mrs. Blank mentions some of the members of the clubs whom she knows. She tells briefly when the organization was founded and what it is doing. Rapidly the program proceeds. A quartette of foreign-born singers make a genuine hit. The nationality worker with the Polish group, dressed in Polish costume, tells about the Rzpeka family—about Mrs. Rzpeka's discouragement over her own health and that of her family. Through the institute, she has been put in touch with an agency which has given her free dental care and plates at reduced rates. After the birth of her last child, a visiting nurse was sent to give bedside care. She takes the baby to the well-baby clinic. An institute worker has taught her how to prepare more nourishing meals. The family is being taught English.

Thrilled by this first-hand story of some one in trouble, the group sits motionless. Some of the cigars have gone out. It wasn't a particularly sad story and yet three or four feel the need of clearing their throats. One man has winked his eyes rapidly in an unsuccessful effort to restrain a tear.

"For the price of a taxi you can help purchase a new transportation bus—" —From a folder of the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, New York City

The program is over. The president says the official "Thank you" in phrases as sincere as they are hackneyed. "What a wonderful work"—in the old-time phrase.

Ordinarily the Service Club ends its meetings at 1:30 P. M. and the members get away rather rapidly, but now there is a tendency to linger. One man tells the worker about a Mexican in his employ. He will see that Jose joins the *sociedad* of which the worker spoke. He will tell his wife, his business friends and others about what he has seen and heard. He will point out the building as he goes by next time in his automobile. He knows something about the problems confronting a certain group of citizens. Sympathies and understandings have been enlarged.

St. Louis and St. Louis County are plentifully supplied with Service Clubs. There are five Rotary Clubs, five Kiwanis, six Lions, four Optimist Clubs, and Civitan Cooperative, Cosmopolitan, Exchange, Round Table and others. All have a unifying body called the Gavel Club, composed of the club presidents. Visiting Week was

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

approved and sponsored by this club. The first Visiting Week took place last year with fourteen clubs participating. This year twenty clubs "visited" and four more which were located at remote points in the county participated by having speakers come to them.

It was a task of the publicity director to insure the co-operation of the Gavel Club, to work out a complete tentative program, to perform all the tasks of liaison. This consisted in taking the president and his program chairman a month or six weeks in advance to the agency to be visited. The executive secretary and sometimes the president of the board were present to discuss all details. The date and time were definitely fixed. Menus and programs were discussed. The visitors stated the amount they paid for a meal at their usual place of meeting—usually seventy-five cents or one dollar, and said they would pay at the same rate on this visit. Telephone calls and names were exchanged. Thereafter came the follow-up on details, advising the agencies on the type of program which would be most effective, arranging for and coaching the speakers mustered from the budget committee, the directorate and staff of the Community Fund, the boards and staffs of social agencies.

Each Visiting Week speaker was asked to bring to the service club before whom he appeared greetings of all the other social agencies of the city, a statement of the major services performed, a statement of the total amount of money received from the Community Fund and the amount of this going to the various types of work and the amount budgeted to the agency being visited that day. He had to do this in just five minutes.

Here are a few don'ts based on experience in four annual visiting weeks:

Don't try to change the day of the week on which the service club meets, nor the hour of assembly.

Don't fail to set Visiting Week far enough in advance so that all clubs will be "clear." Some of them arrange their programs two months ahead.

Don't give the meal free. The clubs are all more than willing to pay, and a free meal would bring criticism.

Don't worry about which agency gets which club. Matching size of membership to capacity of agency is the guiding rule.

Don't let agencies not equipped to furnish meals get the impression that you will run come-and-see tours in connection with Visiting Week. Every agency is invited to keep open house, but it must secure its own guests.

Don't worry for fear the groups will get the impression that agencies able to furnish meals are the only social agencies in the field.

Don't expect the clubs to come again next year if the arrangements have been haphazardly made, if the program showed signs of unskillful, hasty or unwilling preparation, if the meal was not piping hot, plentiful and served exactly on time.

Don't fail to keep a record of the week showing what agency was visited by each club, speakers and attendance. It will be valuable when you wish to rotate the clubs as you arrange your next Visiting Week schedule.

Lastly, don't let anything prevent your attempting a Visiting Week if you haven't already done so. It represents a wonderful opportunity for contacts and interpretation of social work.

$1800 Too High for a Beginner

By CAROLINE SLADE

TO those, like myself, who have lived and worked in a strictly rural community, the Budget for Beginners [see The Survey of August 15, December 15, 1928, January 15, 1929] is such an amazing one that, until careful thought has been given to it, the sums stated seem to verge on the ridiculous.

We must all know young women who are working for much less than $1800 a year, who always look trim and neat and well dressed. We all know mothers of fair-sized families, well groomed and spruce in appearance, whose allowance for clothing has never reached $468 yearly.

A rural school teacher is being paid from $25 to $40 a month. Thirty would doubtless be a fair average. The plea is made that she secures cheap board. Well, so does the social worker. I know of one who for years has paid something like $5 a week for her room and board. I know of others who live at home, and pay nothing. I know of others who pay a small sum for a room and "eat out." The week's meals may average $1.25 daily. Rural communities are friendly ones, and these young women are "invited out" for meal after meal.

From a rural point of view, if any such budget were to be presented to my Board of Supervisors—all of whom are hard-working men and most of whose wives have worked side by side with them—it would be laughed out of existence. If, on the other hand, as has happened, we needed a worker with experience and knowledge, who had fully demonstrated she was capable of earning what she asked as a salary, then such a salary would be paid without question. Such a reaction seems to me to be a sensible and sane one; as much in the interests of the social worker as the tax-payer. Too many men and women are going into social work because they consider it a nice easy little job, nice salary, expenses paid (and padded), and they have the political pull to land such jobs. Let us not blind our eyes to the truth of the last statement much as we dislike facing it. One social worker told me that she was instructed always to put in her "dinners" regardless of whether she had actually paid for such dinners, or had been entertained by friends. The same applied to hotel bills. She frankly stated that she made her biggest "haul" by spending nights with friends and relatives, and putting in hotel bills for such nights.

One young college student told me not so long ago of being offered $1800 salary, "not that I know much about it, or have had much experience, but some one put in a good word for me." She decided to finish her college course, which would have been interrupted had she accepted the offer! How in any manner can this sort of thing be considered fair, when we look over the qualified workers who have been at the job for years, and are getting very little more than $1800? Is this honestly fair to the new worker, who will naturally expect to double that sum when she has fully demonstrated her ability?

In making budgets, let's be sensible, and not, as Mr. Robertson so rightly says, injure our profession by rather foolish requests. Let us all learn to walk, not by being pushed, but by being helped by a firm and understanding hand.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Over My Desk

A Monthly Talk with Executives

By ELWOOD STREET
Director of the Community Chest of Washington, D. C.

Do You Clean House?

IT is the custom of many well-regulated offices, says a bulletin of the National Association of Office Managers, to set a definite time each year for what might be known as a general office cleaning. At this time all employes are requested to remove everything from desk and table drawers, placing it on top of the desk. Supervisors, after reviewing the accumulation of debris, issue instructions regarding what should be returned to the drawers, what should go back to the supplies department, and what surplus equipment might be returned to the stores. One company issued a bulletin in preparation for such an office cleaning, stating:

> Our storage facilities are rapidly becoming filled, and in many cases capacity has been reached. . . . It is a matter for the individual departments to determine the correspondence and records which are to be destroyed or retained. We would suggest that you assign some one to the task of going through and eliminating all of the old correspondence and records so as to provide storage space for the current correspondence. . . . It occurred to the writer this morning that "what we need are larger waste baskets and smaller filing cabinets." Therefore please keep this thought in mind when filing away current correspondence, as this ultimately fills up the storage facilities.

Color Your Slides

Every social agency should have stereopticon slides and a good stereopticon machine with which to illustrate talks by its representatives. My experience shows that these slides are more effective if hand-colored, which can usually be arranged through any lantern-slide maker, and that slides are in much greater demand if it is announced that they are hand-colored. This impression is confirmed in the October, 1928, issue of Brief, published by the National Child Welfare Association, which says: "A report by various colleges shows that the stereopticon slides in color, regardless of the subject matter, are far more popular than the single-tone slides."

A Short Cut in Writing Checks

Most social agencies have to make out pay checks twice a month. Why not put the names of the payees on addressograph plates which show the name, address and rate of pay? These plates can be imprinted on the checks each month and carbon copies made if the agency uses vouchers with carbon copies. The amount of the check can be filled in with a pen and written in with a check protector. This suggestion is in line with the dictum that any list which is to be addressed three or four times a year can be profitably put upon plates. Community chests might well list on plates the names of the agencies which receive monthly payments together with the name and the address of the individual who is to receive them. Any social agency might make plates also for the business firms to whom they send checks regularly.

A Good Book

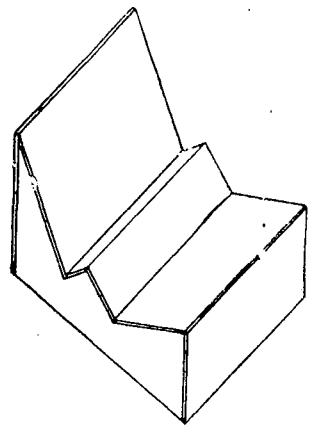
The reading of Psychology for Executives, by Elliott Dunlap Smith (Harper's. Through The Survey: $3.50 postpaid), is recommended to every executive who has to deal with groups of employes, whether social workers, clerks, or others. It is thoroughly modern in its psychological outlook. It is well and stimulatingly written. The discussion of The Integration of Conflict is significant. The book's final sentence sums up the lesson of the whole: "To the extent that an organization or personality is, through skillful integration, at peace with itself and its elements employed in the service of the whole, there comes stability, power and poise."

Who Should Own the Car?

Social agencies which have been concerned with the question of whether they should provide automobiles for workers or whether the workers should provide their own cars with a mileage allowance, will be interested in the following excerpt from The Salesman's Motor Car, by William Girdner, in the Nation's Business for November:

"Several companies think that if the salesman owns the car his interest in it will reduce operating expenses. Less record-keeping by both company and salesman is one of the chief reasons for the shift from detailed expense account to the expense allowance. When all expenses are taken into account for gasoline, oil, depreciation, repairs, tires, garage, etc., the average cost is about seven cents a mile. The allowance of a mileage rate for automobiles is becoming more general among business firms."

Make Card Typing Easier



A card-holder for typists has been made by the carpenter in our building by judicious application of a saw to a block of wood, following suggestion by the ever ingenious Office-Efficiency Leffingwell.

A quantity of 25 or more cards are placed in the card-holder, leaning against the back and resting on the upper "step" of the device. This gives the typist complete visibility and an easy means of holding the card in a nearly upright position. When the typist is finished with the card on the top of the group it is removed to the lower step and turned face down, and as the typist completes each card the face is turned down and it is moved to the lower section of the device.

This "W" can be made almost any size and with any size step so as to accommodate a larger or smaller quantity, or a larger size or smaller size card.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOSSIP: of People and Things

ANITA ELDRIDGE called on Ye Eds. to announce the weather for the week of the National Conference of Social Work the end of June. She guarantees there'll be no rain. Summer clothes, says she, for the train trip and day-times at San Francisco, a coat—without fail—for the evenings and any driving you may do. . . . "A fur coat?" we sez. "Well," she sez, "I wouldn't go that fur." . . . Well, anyway it sounded like that. . . . And it's good news for easterners who just naturally expect to perspire their way right through a National Conference program. . . . There are good places to eat, and plenty of dancing. The university just across the ferry. . . . Chief Vollmer and his college cops with radios on the windshields. . . . And, of course, the w. k. California scenery right underfoot where you're likely to stumble over a mountain or some other little impediment. . . . Not to mention speeches now aborning, and committee meetings, and Rabbi Coffee, who has run out the speakeasy synagogues. . . . And Ann Reed Brenner Langstroth, who lives there and knows her way about already like a native son's daughter. . . . Take the California '29 Club train, with Casey Jones at the throttle and John D. Kenderdine punching the pink-trip slips. You'll want to be among friends when you cross the Great Continental Divide.

THE Yonkers C.O.S. gets a fine text for its all-year-round service, from Will Rogers in the New York Times: "Well the Christmas spirit is over now . . . we can all go back to work with a clear conscience. We fed 'em Xmas and New Year's; now all the poor have to do is just to fill in the next few meals to next Xmas." . . . Our motto, Christmas Eats for the Poor [note to compositor, don't set this Poor Eats for Christmas].

John S. Bradway of Philadelphia called to unfold his plan for a special Graphic issue on the law—What the Law Thinks of Social Work, and What Social Workers Think of the Law. . . . What don't they think! . . . You'd be surprized, Bro' Bradway. . . . Howard Knight and Lucy Lay of the National Conference staff were visitors in these parts. . . . Miss Lucy came to find out all about publicity and how to put the Conference into the big headlines. . . . Now she knows all that the Routzahns know. . . . But we'll bet a sugar cooky she can't broil a steak like Mary S. R. . . . Or tuck a square Kelvinator in a round hole in the sittingroom floor.

Clare Tousley of the New York C.O.S. and her gang ("group" is probably the word) just naturally get a hilarious mail. There was the youngster who reported that her mother had been sent to "the Lying *Inn* Hospital. . . . And here comes a priceless client who writes: "Dear Mrs. They have stole our clothes at the laundry and we got no *redress*."

The 9,000,000 New Yorkers now number 9,000,001, but the new 1 is a good round figure, none other than Albert J. Kennedy, for twenty years of South End House, Boston, since January 1 the headworker of the University Settlement at 184 Eldredge Street. With him automatically comes the office of the National Federation of Settlements, of which he is the hardy perennial secretary. . . . That makes it almost unanimous for New York as headquarters of the national social agencies. . . . Though the Red Cross still sits pretty under the eaves of the White House and Howard Knight lingers in the suburbs with a perfect technique of portable typewriters and Pullmans.

IF Mr. Ham of Bridgeport had given us any warning of his coming, we would have sent out invitations to one of The Survey's famous salons (pronounced sa-lon; we believe in prohibition), for he is the man who has a program of ready-made houses, built in a shop like a Ford factory or a doughnut foundry, and still leaving the honest workingman or social worker a few cents for the other luxuries of life. . . . Among other interesting things, Mr. Ham told us that Bridgeport, the famous war-time boom-town, that shrunk like a red flannel shirt after the world had no more use for munitions, is now "perfectly normal." . . . Heaven help them!

Helen B. Pendleton has been appointed on the faculty of Howard University at Washington, D. C., to put courses in social work in the School of Religion. Edward T. Devine and Laura V. Glenn of the Associated Charities have been giving lectures in the school and this appointment will extend the training, especially in field work, leading toward a professional school of social work. . . . Miss Pendleton, ardent disciple of Mary E. Richmond, was the first social worker in the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, has organized two family-welfare societies, and in recent years has been interested in interracial cooperation, both North and South. The Atlanta School of Social Work, now on a professional basis under Forrester B. Washington, owes much to her courage and pioneer spirit.

SPEAKING of prizes, which nobody was, the Gorgas Memorial Essay Contest, for prizes of from $20 to $150, is open for highschools until March 15, for state contestants until April 15, and for national contestants until May 15. Subject, The Life and Achievements of William Crawford Gorgas and Their Relation to Our Health. Details of the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, 1331 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. . . . Helen Fisher Hohman won the thousand-dollar Hart, Schaffner and Marx essay prize for 1928 for her study of The Trade Board Acts and the Social Insurance Acts in Relation to a Minimum Standard of Living in Great Britain: A Study in Attitudes Toward Poverty and Methods of Dealing with It, 1880-1926. . . . Miss Hohman is a graduate of the New York School of Social Work, not to mention Columbia and Illinois, and a traveling fellow for the Social Science Research Council. . . . All of which goes to show the advantages of a college education. . . . Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who won the Harmon award for distinguished public service in 1927, will keep the gold medal and divide the thousand dollars fifty-fifty between a library for the Amalgamated's cooperative apartments in New York City and the little town in Lithuania where he, a boy of fifteen, was the village leader in the revolution of 1905 against the czar. . . . James A. Porter, whose Portrait in Charcoal ran as the frontispiece in The Survey Midmonthly of January 15, was awarded honorable mention in the exhibit of work by Negro artists sponsored by the Harmon Foundation and the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. . . . Awful mouthful, that. Hereafter, the F.C.C.C.A. will be referred to in this column as Fed. . . . Meaning, of course, church-supper food. . . . Perhaps the word ought to be Manna.

The Social Workers Club of El Paso—land of manaña, burros and frijoles—is organizing a council of social agencies with twent-five organizations interested.

MEMBERS of the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work seem footloose and merry in spite of their eight-cylinder name. Or perhaps because of it. Margaret Leal, of the staff of the New York School of Social Work, has embarked on a world tour (no, she was not one of those taken off the President Garfield when that misguided ship ran on the rocks). . . . Margaret Hodges, formerly Joint Vocational Service secretary, has a half year's start on a similar globe-trotting expedition. . . . Henrietta Lund is studying child welfare in Denmark on a Scandinavian-American Foundation fellowship. . . . Mary Newell, Family Welfare Societeer of Harvey, Illinois, visiting a brother in China, found herself involved in lectures to the trainees in the social-service department of the Peking Union Medical College. . . . Join the A.A.O.F.S.W. and see the world!

Olive C. Whitin, director of the American Committee at Geneva, and Gerald Abraham, member of the political section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, are to be married March 28. For the last two years Mrs. Whitin has been the focus of American contacts at Geneva and her week-end chalet overlooking Mount Blanc has been a gathering place where international rough edges have been worn smooth. . . . Major Abraham is an Englishman and held an important command in the British navy during the war. Before going to Geneva, Mrs. Whitin had been in turn one of the most active members of the headquarters staff in New York of the American League to Enforce Peace and later the League of Nations Non-Partisan

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Association. She entered international activities from the field of social work.

With our raw atmospheres and steam-heated rooms, we certainly play havoc with the British visitors who come to us. Ramsay MacDonald was inclined to think our Goddess of Liberty a jade when, after laying a wreath on a New England monument, he came down with a serious bronchial illness, the results of which he has only now thrown off. . . . And James J. Mallon, warden of Toynbee Hall in London, was bowled over with double pneumonia, and has had a siege of it in the Hotel Willard, Washington. Mrs. Mallon writes that he is improving now quite rapidly and they hope to go soon to Mrs. Elmhirst's country place on Long Island. . . . Not content to take it lying down, Bro' Mallon has busied himself in bed growing an incredible beard. In a privately circulated snapshot, he looks like the runner-up to Trader Horn in the International Open Whiskers Tournament.

Points South

A BOSTON lady is said to have been visited by the spirit of a departed friend. "How do you like heaven?" asked the B. L. "It's very nice," was the reply, "but of course it isn't Boston."

That is a bit the way one feels about Savannah—and, I am told, about Charleston. Savannah, with its ante-bellum traditions, its lazy lovely parks, its Factor's Walk—is a city apart. On the river bank lives a woman whose lover years ago was lost at sea. She waves a welcome to every incoming ship; hasn't missed one since her sweetheart sailed away. And there is Bonaventure Cemetery where I should like to be buried—if and when; flowered graves peacefully resting under moss-laden trees. And the DeSoto Hotel, with its spacious lobbies and pine fires. And the old McAlpin plantation overlooking the river, its slave huts occupied now by happy-go-lucky Negroes who will sing for you for a penny or two.—And there is Julia Hopkins. Miss Hopkins, who used to be in St. Augustine, is executive secretary of the Associated Charities.

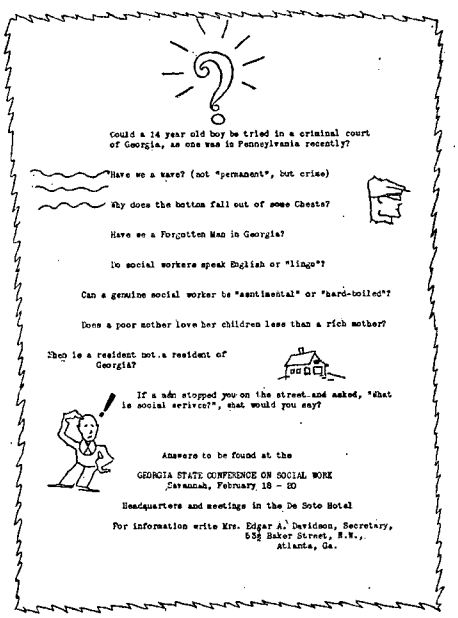
This is the setting of the Georgia State Conference of Social Work, February 18-20. Judge Hoffman of Cincinnati will be there, and Gertrude Vaile, and some two hundred social workers, board members, volunteers, ministers, and what have you? Mrs. Edgar A. Davidson, as executive secretary, is organizing the conference. She used to be Joe Logan's right hand in the southern division of the Red Cross, and was then Elabel McLemore. But she married a Canadian, as American girls sometimes will, and only returns to Georgia during the winter to steer the conference. This used to be Burr Blackburn's job, but he is now in Wisconsin making a study of the working of the small loans law.

The greatest loss to Georgia during recent months is Rhoda Kaufman. She had to resign from the secretaryship of the State Department of Public Welfare because of ill health and is now resting at her home in Atlanta. Who better could succeed her than Comer M. Woodward? He left his duties as professor of sociology and dean of men at Emory University, Atlanta, and took over the state department on January 1. He is president of the state conference as well. He used to be at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, where he helped Elmer Scott work up his famous winter institutes.

THE community chests in some of the smaller southern cities have had a tough time of it this fall. One failed to meet its budget by nearly 50 per cent; others have fallen down 10, 20, 30 per cent. Old Man Boll Weevil is blamed, and last year's storms. In Macon a prominent bank failed during the campaign. It is a hard job at best to make a go of a community chest in a city of 50,000. It takes courage to set aside from a small budget enough to finance an all-year educational publicity campaign with a skilled executive to run it, so that when the pinch comes, the givers will be loath to economize in their support of the city's welfare program. F. M. McBroom, who used to run the chest in Savannah, is now executive of the Macon chest, and C. C. Anderson, Jr., a local business man, succeeds him in Savannah. The McBrooms used to be with Frank Bruno in Minneapolis.

Unemployment and child labor were on the minds of the Columbus, Georgia, social workers at their monthly meeting. They hope to start the ball rolling for a school age of sixteen, instead of fourteen, but they have no illusions about the vigor and duration of such a battle.

In Atlanta I met the students at the Atlanta School of Social Work and a group


Could a 14 year old boy be tried in a criminal court of Georgia, as one was in Pennsylvania recently?
Have we a wave? (not "permanent", but crise)
Why does the bottom fall out of some Chests?
Have we a Forgotten Man in Georgia?
Do social workers speak English or "lingo"?
Can a genuine social worker be "sentimental" or "hard-boiled"?
Does a poor mother love her children less than a rich mother?
Shep is a resident not a resident of Georgia?
If a man stopped you on the street and asked, "What is social service?", what would you say?
Answers to be found at the
GEORGIA STATE CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK
Savannah, February 18 - 20
Headquarters and meetings in the De Soto Hotel
For information write Mrs. Edgar A. Davidson, Secretary, 538 Baker Street, N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

of patient souls at Emory University who gave up an hour in the evening to hear about The Survey; and who thanked me afterward for my "message." Next time I'll wear a frock coat.

Then to Augusta, with its broad streets and its beautiful and bitter monument to the soldiers of the Confederacy. The Augusta Chronicle deserves a medal. It publishes a platform which it proposes for the betterment of Augusta. Among twenty-four planks, calling for better navigation facilities, better roads, airports and such, are eight proposals for improving the social welfare of the city. That is my idea of a balanced viewpoint.

At Columbia, South Carolina, the social workers club—some fifty strong—met in the settlement house run by the Junior League; the McDonalds, Adele Minahan, Professor Johnson were there—and there was a lively discussion about the forced resignation of Meverette R. Smith, who had been head of the State Industrial School for Girls. Then to Raleigh, where Kate Burr Johnson, beloved by all the state, pushes forward the state department program; and Lily Mitchell, head of the mothers' pension division, tells of tramping five miles at the end of a muddy flivver ride to reach one of her clients.

And so to Richmond—and the Guilds. If you haven't seen June Purcell Guild's book on Living with the Law, be sure to get a copy (one dollar, postpaid from The Survey). The Richmond chest more than met its budget in the fall campaign and the social workers were happy and busy. Virginia, it is claimed, has become the fourth industrial state in the union; that means it has become a mecca for job-seekers, with resulting problems of unemployment. Richmond has a way of seeing itself whole. The Community Fund is not only concerned with the usual techniques, but is planning for the spring a week of Adventure Days, when Richmonders will look at their progress in education, social work, art, commerce, depicted in pageants and festivals and will realize that there is an adventure to living in Richmond. The Richmond School of Social Work under Professor Hibbs has a considerable increase in enrollment and plans for a still greater gain next year.

I was fortunate in attending the staff meetings of three groups of public health nurses—Savannah under Helen E. Bond, Columbus under Mrs. Isadore Hermann, and Augusta under Olive L. Barbin. Eager, intelligent, they carry on whether the chest is up or down. That's a comfort.

J. D. K.

Elections and Appointments

DAVID ADIE, formerly executive secretary, Charity Organization Society, Buffalo, now executive secretary, Council of Social Agencies, Buffalo.

EVELYN WRIGHT ALLEN, now commissioner, Brooklyn Council of Girl Scouts.

C. G. ANDERSON, JR., now executive secretary, Savannah Federation and Community Chest.

ROPIC ARMAGHANIAN, formerly visitor in training, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, now case worker, Yonkers C.O.S.

DR. FRANKLIN W. BARROWS, formerly assistant state school medical inspector; New York State Department of Education, now medical health supervisor, New Rochelle.

RAY BLIGHT, formerly of Assn. for Crippled and Disabled, Cleveland, now county agent, S.C.A.A., Wyoming County, N. Y.

LUCIA BOYNTON appointed visitor in training, Yonkers C.O.S., N. Y.

EDWARD FISHER BROWN, formerly secretary and director, Child Welfare Committee of America, now director, Diphtheria Prevention Commission, N. Y.

KATHERINE BROWNELL, now with Visiting Nurse Assn, Scranton, Pa.

ELIZABETH CARTER, formerly with Bureau of Associated Charities, Orange, N. J., now district secretary, Social Welfare League, Rochester, N. Y.

ELIZABETH CULVER, formerly of Buffalo Charity Organization Society, now county agent, S.C.A.A., Madison, N. Y.

(*Continued on page* 698)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COMMUNICATIONS

Theresa

To the Editor: I have read with interest the review by Edith Seltzer of Schnitzler's Theresa, in the January Graphic, and I wonder if Miss Seltzer has ever been in Austria. I was there last summer, and I saw two wonderful "clinics" that we would call general hospitals, each covering an area of I should say ten acres, and for the exclusive use of the indigent. This was in Vienna. So I think Theresa would have had no trouble getting prenatal care and comfortable confinement, had she applied. Also, they take wonderful care of the children; and they ask no questions aoout legitimacy.

But how much case work would have come her way is a question. In one daily paper I saw down in the corner of one page, all in a heap, the reports of five convictions for rape. I say convictions, no extenuating circumstances mentioned. And the sentences ranged from two to five months in jail (I am pretty sure it said *"Zuchthaus"*); two months for rape, and if the judge is particularly outraged, five months all in one fell swoop. There you have the status of the human female in Austria. Schnitzler is *"herb"* in his stories, but truthful.

I fear Miss Seltzer would have to import Theresa to do by her as she would like, and she cannot do that because the quota is closed for the next two years. Social workers are American blessings

Akron, Ohio — Harriet B. Durr

What Makes Night Clubs?

To the Editor: In a recent Survey [January 1] the more vicious sort of night club in New York City was well exposed. The reasons for the night club, however, call for more research. The night club is not necessarily a product of prohibition, nor would a study of what is done in prohibition countries about night clubs yield much, as was suggested, Finland being the only country that has had real prohibition—a country of small towns. The night club started in England, where they have no prohibition, and moved to America. Some clever panderers to the baser appetites of men saw that if you called a place a club and ran it on a charter instead of a license, the police could not enter without a warrant. So commercialized clubs came into being.

Reasons for the prevalence of the night club are the let-down after war accompanied by the out-of-hand conditions of our big cities. Big cities are a new problem. Our courts and police forces were made for small groups, and before the day of the automobile. In The Survey, Jane Addams pointed out that social workers had been working for many years in our big cities but asked, "What have they done to make the big city ethical?" She likened lifting up the big-city levels of civilization to Gandhi of India lifting up the untouchables. In the next twenty years the problem of the big city is going to be the biggest governmental problem facing the United States. As you lift the level of big cities you lessen the night club.

Coming to more tangible efforts, the New York night club would be hampered by New York passing a state enforcement code. When New York repealed its state enforcement code it demoralized the police forces. Let New York announce to its police forces that it is a law-abiding rather than a law-defying state and the night club problem will begin to lessen.

A still more definite thing to do is to pass a night-club law, similar to that of Massachusetts, 1926. This law allows police to enter without a warrant all places where food and drink are sold for cash and where dancing and other amusements are carried on. Such a law foils the night club and its plan, under cover of a charter to run as a club rather than a commercial resort. Houses of vice cannot long run if police can enter them without warrants, if the police amount to anything at all.

Boston, Massachusetts — Elizabeth H. Tilton

Salvage

To the Editor: Mr. Bing's review of Benton MacKaye's The New Exploration [The Survey, December 15, 1928, page 382] possess that rare quality among reviews, of getting at the spirit of the book. But the book goes even farther than Mr. Bing brought out. It reaches back into the past and forward into the future to get at origins and outcomes in a way we would expect, but seldom see, from a sociologist rather than from a regionalist. That is where MacKaye is true to his subject. Every subject has sociological implications and contacts if we will but see them.

If a study of the sources of the River Thames takes us to the sun, for a start, and then some, where might a study of the sources of social problems, poverty for example, take us? Probably not as near heaven as the sun; the quest might lead us in an entirely different direction.

MacKaye's book describes the evolution of metropolitanism, metropolitanism being short for the modern mechanistic conglomeration stuffed with hard work and poor pay for the workers, with ballyhoo, self-service clubs, ugly factories, slums, crass commercialism and a smoke screen of advertising. This metropolitan mess is spewing itself over the country along the railways and main motor roads in a way that will soon leave no place in which to live.

The solution is to crib and confine metropolitanism with dikes, mounds and upland plains of indigenous features (livable cities, villages and wilderness areas), in which man may continue to live.

There is nobility and service in salvaging as much as possible from the human dump-heap. But if the dump-heap, the product of metropolitanism, commercialism and industrialism, is not to overwhelm its woud-be salvage corps, along with commerce and industry, something should be done about it

There would at least be no harm done if the salvage corps should come to see that much of its raw material is avoidable. The error comes from assuming that salvage work is a finality. It isn't. MacKaye sees this, hence the significance of his book.

State House, Boston — Edward T. Hartman

Save or Go Hungry

To the Editor: In publishing [July 1, 1927] Professor J. Russell Smith's article, Plan or Perish, the 1927 Harmon prize article, you undoubtedly have rendered the most pressing economic problem in the United States—that of the use in place of waste of surplus water—a very great service. As economist for the brokerage house of Fenner & Beane, I have made a comprehensive study of the harm done the buying power of the United States by uncontrolled floods, and of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

benefit that would accrue to the economic life of the entire country from the control of flood formation and the use in the tributaries of the surplus waters for irrigation in aid of agriculture, for power in aid of industry, and for stream-flow regulation in aid of navigation. Such use would also promote reforestry on the grand scale, check and reduce soil erosion, lower flood levels, and in the net result, create a new and as yet unused economic margin for American enterprise, over and above normal profit, to take the place of diminishing natural resources in other directions.

The National Flood Prevention and River Regulation Commission, a volunteer organization with national offices in New Orleans, has long been engaged in selling this idea to the American people. Its great handicap arises from the fact that nowhere in our government—federal, state or local—has any provision been made for consistent, comprehensive and continuous thought and planning for the coordinated economic welfare of all the people and all sections of the country. No single federal bureau is equipped to deal with all the complex ramifications of using in place of wasting surplus drainage, thus reducing flood formation to an easily controllable volume. But since each locality can visualize only its own local problem and since each federal bureau, the Army Engineers included, is equipped to deal with single phases of the larger problem, no national policy and comprehensive plan have yet been submitted by the government.

The National Flood Prevention and River Regulation Commission is endeavoring to make the facts and the needs clear to the public, and through public insistence to bring Congress to adopt a national policy and make provision for a comprehensive plan. National planning has become essential if the people of the United States are to enjoy economic ease much longer.

We must now depend on overseas markets as an outlet for our surplus manufactures and our surplus capital, and more and more we will be compelled to depend on foreign supplies of raw materials and ultimately of food stuffs. Formerly the United States was content to sell raw materials and borrow money. To sustain our condition of economic ease, under our radically changed economic environment, the most complete and most efficient use of natural resources becomes paramount.

In making clear the very valuable uses to which surplus waters can be put, Professor Smith has aided the cause in a most important way. In encouraging him to do this through your columns in his Plan or Perish, and his later Wealth from Mississippi Mud [November 1, 1927], you have again rendered the public a worthwhile service.

WALTER PARKER

New Orleans

Hickman's Sanity

TO THE EDITOR: Will you please tell Miss Van Waters that this will be my last word on her Hickman article, and that if she wishes she may make the final utterance in our little controversy? And then will you say to her that it is not quite clear to me what her criminal lawyer acquaintances endorsed in her article, but that I am quite sure no lawyer—even a criminal one—would go quite as far as she has in her interpretation of the California Code sections which she cites in her letter in the November 15 issue of the SURVEY.

Any lawyer will tell her that a person charged with crime may plead both "not guilty" and "not guilty by reason of insanity," and have a separate jury trial on each issue (see Section 1016 of the California Penal Code, which Miss Van Waters does not cite). He will also tell her that it is ambiguous (at least) to say that "the statute has the effect of placing the fate of a man who pleads not guilty by reason of insanity as his defense entirely in the hands of the jury which passes on the issue of sanity," and will add that even approximately to state the fact of the matter she must insert the word "only" after the word "insanity" in the sentence above quoted. And then, crushing blow (perhaps; I doubt if Miss Van Waters can be crushed, and am not sorry of the doubt), he will reveal to her the sad truth that the death penalty did not follow automatically when "the Hickman jury brought in a verdict of sanity." It could not, under the law. The judge in such cases must, and in the Hickman case did, hear evidence bearing on the matter of the degree of the crime (Penal Code of California, Section 1192). Not until this hearing has been had and the court has judicially determined what the degree of the crime is, can sentence be awarded.

Will it be throwing gasoline on the flames if I quote in partial reply to Miss Van Waters' final shot, "I think the law is ambiguous and totally out of line with good criminal procedure," a few words said by the six lawyers who comprised the Supreme Court of California when the Hickman case was before it on appeal? (See People v. Hickman 268 Pac. 909, 912): "Its provisions are plain, and we deem it unnecessary to enter into a critical analysis or restatement of its various features to show that every essential right of one charged with crime by indictment or information has been safeguarded, and that a defendant, by availing himself of its various provisions, and entering the proper pleas or plea, may interpose and submit to the consideration of the jury every issue and every defense that has heretofore been open to him."

JNO. U. CALKINS, JR.

San Francisco

TO THE EDITOR: When the Hickman article was written for the October Graphic, the case had not been before the Supreme Court of California and I ventured the opinion that the new statute dealing with insanity was out of line with enlightened criminal procedure. Since then the Supreme Court has declared it constitutional.

The arguments against the insanity law are summed up by Judge J. Preston of the Supreme Court of California in a dissenting opinion in the case of Tobias v. Adams et al, California Decisions January 4th, Vol. 77. pp 31-39. The Hickman case is dealt with on p. 38. Judge Preston dissents from the opinion of his colleagues that the amendments of 1927 involved "no invasion of the substantial rights of a defendant." He says:

It is my view that no legal basis can be found upon which to rest these provisions, and moreover that no beneficial results can flow from their practical operation. The conscience immediately rebels when the effect of these provisions is contemplated. They are no more nor less than provisions intended to hamper the free, full and fair consideration of the cause by the jury, a cause too, which involves the life or liberty of the citizen. The state, representing the whole people, can least afford to be cruel or unjust. These provisions savor of oppression. The rights of the state and the accused are not equal upon entering the temple of justice. The scales of justice are out of balance. A man may not be both guilty and innocent at the same time of a single charge. If the defendant, though insane or an idiot, must first be convicted, and then inquiry by the same jury is made as to his innocence, something is radically wrong. Such a law seems on its face clearly to be a step toward a return to the dark ages. . . .

Is a juror who, after having heard the circumstances of the offense, and after having seen the defendant, and after having heard his testimony and decided that he is sane, in any condition of mind to be impartial when sitting in review upon his own act solemnly performed under oath and reported to the court? I submit that no juror, whatever his degree of mentality or whatever his degree of theoretical fairness could impartially rejudge the second issue. . . .

Commenting specifically upon the Hickman case Judge Preston says:

. . . in the case before us there was substantial evidence, in addition to the circumstances of the case, which would have supported the verdict that the defendant was insane at the

(*Continued on page* 701)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE ADMINISTRATOR'S GUIDE

APPEALS BY MAIL

BETTER LETTER SHOP, INC.,
106 East 19th St., New York City.

A dependable and complete service of quality.

Appeal letters and literature written by experts. Multigraphing, Addressing and Mailing. Mimeographing; Hooven Letters; Lists compiled.

Ask Survey Graphic about us

DIRECT-BY-MAIL

HOOVEN LETTERS, INC., 387 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Individually typewritten letters. Enormous capacity. Low prices. Complete service. Accounts anywhere handled. Completed letters returned by express for local mailing.

ENVELOPES

WOODLAND MILLS, 303 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. Envelopes—for magazines, catalogues and booklets, printed or plain.

ENGRAVING

GILL ENGRAVING CO., Photo Engravers, 140 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Careful, expert, artistic work. Twenty-four hour service. Ask The Survey about us. We do all the engraving for Survey Midmonthly and Survey Graphic.

MAILING LISTS

10,000 CONTRIBUTORS IN 1928 TO VARIOUS WELFARE AGENCIES
New and authentic, 80% in Greater N. Y. Guaranteed 100% correct. Inquiry will bring complete information. G. Hert & Associates, 106 East 19th St., N. Y. C. Algonquin 2553.

Ask Survey Graphic about us

PRINTING

PAUL OVERHAGE, Inc., 229 West 28th St., New York, N. Y.; Telephone: Pennsylvania 7370. Printers of magazines, house organs, annual reports, educational pamphlets, money-raising campaign literature. Modern equipped plant for economical production.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

R. ORTHWINE, 344 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. Invincible steel files, letter and cap sizes, with all standard combinations; steel storage cabinets—office furniture, wood and steel, commercial grades and up. Office supplies, marble desk sets, etc. Wholesale and retail, attractive prices—write.

PURO FILTER SERVICE (formerly Centa-drink), with "the Coil that Cools"—a health necessity. A wonderful Filter-Purifier, installed and maintained by experts. Send for booklet or representative. Puro Filter Corp., 440 Lafayette St., N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS

HOOVEN LETTERS, INC., 387 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Individually typewritten letters. Enormous capacity. Low prices. Complete service. We prepare copy and campaigns.

(*Continued from page 695*)

DR. F. B. DART, now health officer, Baltimore, succeeding Dr. Harry Linden.

FRANCES DAVIDSON, now county worker, American Red Cross, Scranton, Pa.

FRANCES DAVIS, formerly executive secretary, Y.W.C.A., Salt Lake City, Utah, now executive worker, Y.W.C.A., Trenton, N. J.

DR. WILLIAM DEKLEINE, formerly director, Marion County Child Health Demonstration, Ore., now director of health service, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

DR. M. LUISE DIEZ, formerly associate director, Division of Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene, now director, Division of Hygiene, Mass. State Dept. of Public Health.

DR. MORRIS CRAMER, now supervisor of Dental Clinics, Baltimore, Md., succeeding Dr. W. Allen Etheridge.

DR. JOHN FAVILL, now psychiatrist, Student Health Service, University of Chicago.

ELEANOR FEENEY, formerly with Social Service Federation, Toledo, Ohio, now executive secretary, Adams St. Mission Day Nursery, Toledo.

DR. JOSEPH P. FRANKLIN, formerly director, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Baltimore, Md., now county health officer and deputy state health officer, Allegheny County.

MARGARET FREEMAN, formerly inspector, State Dept. of Charities, now examiner, Division of Probation, Department of Correction, N. Y.

CLARA GREVE FULLER, R.N., formerly in charge of field work, Albany, N. Y., now on nursing staff, Delaware County, Tuberculosis Assn., Ind.

MELANIE H. GAINES, formerly district secretary, Minneapolis Family Welfare Society, now case supervisor, Omaha Associated Charities.

RENA HAIG, formerly assistant director, Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick, midwestern branch, American Red Cross, now assistant director, Pacific branch, succeeding Matilda Harris.

EMILIE GLORIEUX, formerly executive secretary, Santiago County Welfare Commission, temporarily with Bureau of Associated Charities, Orange, N. J.

FREDERIKA GRAVES, formerly probation officer, San Francisco Juvenile Court, now examiner, Division of Probation, Department of Correction, N. Y.

FRANK GRAYSON, now Red Cross liaison representative, Veterans Bureau, regional office, New Orleans, La., succeeding Katherine Hook.

MRS. ROY GREGG, now county nurse, Carroll County Tuberculosis Assn., Indiana, succeeding Elsie Delaney.

HAL. H. GRISWOLD, formerly speaker of the House, and assistant attorney general, now director, Ohio Welfare Department.

C. VIOLA HAHN, now supervising nurse, Williamsport Chapter, American Red Cross, succeeding Ruth Gensemer.

MRS. JOHN H. HALL, JR., formerly Girl Scout worker, now commissioner, Manhattan Council, Girl Scouts, succeeding Mrs. Louis Guerineau Myers.

SARA A. HALL, formerly case correspondent, War Service, now chapter correspondent, American Red Cross, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

ELIZABETH HAUPT, now in charge, City Federation Hotel, N. Y. C., succeeding Mrs. Louise Searl.

HILDA HEINZ, formerly of Creighton University, now visitor in training, Omaha Assoc. Charities.

ARTHUR E. HOFFMIRE, formerly general secretary, Y.M.C.A., North Adams, Mass., now executive secretary, William Sloane Memorial Y.M.C.A., N. Y. C.

BEATRICE HEATON, now visiting nurse, Washington, N. Y., succeeding Ann Warren Howard.

HORACE H. HUGHES, now educational secretary, Family Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL, now treasurer, Brooklyn Council, Girl Scouts.

GWENDOLYN JOHNSTON, formerly of Public Health Nursing class, University of Oregon, has been granted one of six fellowships offered to nurses by Rockefeller Foundation.

MARION JOY, formerly of New York Charity Organization Society, now visitor, Omaha Associated Charities.

DOROTHY KAHN, now executive secretary, Jewish Welfare Society, Philadelphia, succeeding Dr. I. M. Rubinow.

BERLY D. KAIGLER, R.N., now public health nurse, Wallowa County, Ore.

COMER M. WOODWARD, now executive secretary, Georgia State Board of Welfare, succeeding Rhoda Kauffman.

IDA KELTERN, formerly of Cleveland, now supervising family work, Duval County Welfare, Jacksonville, Fla.

LAURA E. KLIPPEL, formerly with New England Home for Little Wanderers, now investigator, Rhode Island Children's Friend Society, succeeding Minnie E. Kelley.

FLORENCE KOHLER, now county agent, S.C.A.A., Herkimer County, N. Y., succeeding Florence Burgham.

THEODORE LAND, now on staff, Medical Social Service of Albert Billings Memorial Clinic, University of Chicago.

MARY LARSON, formerly from Iowa State University, now visitor in training, Omaha Associated Charities.

HAZEL LENHART, formerly of University of Wisconsin, now visitor, Omaha Associated Charities.

NINA LITTLE, formerly county nurse, Columbia County, Ore., now northwestern supervisor, Red Cross Nursing Service.

F. M. MCBROOM, formerly executive secretary, Savannah Federation and Community Chest, now executive secretary, Macon Community Chest Federation.

HESTER MCCAUGHEY, now executive secretary, Y.W.C.A., Trenton, N. J.

MAY CASE MARSH, now director, boarding home, International Institute, Y.W.C.A., New York City, succeeding Mrs. Frederick Berthowd.

DR. JAMES F. MCKERNON, now honorary president, N. Y. Post-Graduate School and Hospital.

EVELYN HEYMAN MAY, formerly student at New York School of Social Work, now registrar, Omaha Associated Charities.

ANNA MOORE, formerly of Legal Aid Department, Chicago, now on staff, Family Welfare Assn., Lima, Ohio.

MARGARET MYERS, now associated with Prescott House, New York City.

JENNIE MARIA NIEMELA, R.N., now Multnomah County (Ore.) public health nurse, succeeding Ellen Post, R.N.

ANNE RAYMOND, formerly associate director, American Child Health Assn., N. Y. C., now field representative, school department, Cleanliness Institute.

DOROTHY LEE ROBINSON, formerly of Social Service Dept., Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., now on staff, Family Welfare Assn., Lima, Ohio.

DR. EDWARD LEE RUSSELL, formerly instructor in pediatrics, Cincinnati Medical School, now pediatrist for Marion County, Ore.

BRIGADIER THOMAS C. SEAVER, now secretary, Family Welfare Dept., Salvation Army, N. Y. C., succeeding Col. L. M. Simonson.

DR. ROSE SENIOR, now psychiatrist, Student Health Service, University of Chicago.

MILDRED SHACKLETON, R.N., formerly of Marion County Demonstration, Ore., now at Columbia University for study in public health.

FRANCES DEGRANGE SKEHAN, formerly with the Child Welfare Department Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., now with United Charities, Dallas, Tex.

HOMER A. SLONECKER, now executive secretary, Community Chest, Lima, Ohio.

ELIZABETH WOODWARD, now on staff, Children's Bureau, Wilmington, Delaware, succeeding Mildred Terrett.

ELNORA THOMSON, director, Nursing Education, University of Oregon, elected first vice-president, American Nurses Assn.

EMMA FRENCH TYLER, formerly special roll-call worker, Va. and W. Va., appointed field representative, eastern area, American Red Cross.

ALEXANDER WALL, director, Associated Charities, Eastern Delaware County, Lansdowne, Pa., elected to directorate, American Assn. for Organizing Family Social Work.

DR. ESTELLA FORD WARNER, formerly medical director, Marion County Child Health Demonstration, Ore., now general director, Commonwealth Fund, Ore.

ROMA SATER, formerly of Los Angeles Travelers Aid Society, now executive secretary, Salt Lake City, Utah, Travelers Aid Society, succeeding Kate Williams.

Resignations and Leaves

DR. LYMAN S. ABBOTT, resigned as physician, Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensaries, Baltimore, Md.

EMMA BELLE BEAL, resigned as Red Cross field representative for northern Pennsylvania.

DR. WILLIAM P. BECKMAN, psychiatrist, on leave of absence from South Carolina State Hospital, for five months study and research at Penna. Hospital, Philadelphia.

ALICE BROCK, resigned as general field representative, A.R.C., New Jersey.

MRS. I. LAWRIE CAHOON, resigned as director, Red Cross Service, U. S. Veterans Hospital, Boise, Idaho.

GENEVIEVE FRIEDENTHAL, senior visitor, St. Louis Provident Assn., resigned to accept a service scholarship, New York University.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

have grown. Perhaps the most interesting developments disclosed are the changing fashions philanthropy emphasizes from time to time. The fraction of the total used for relief remains about constant. The fraction used for health, character-building, and secular education shifts irregularly upwards. The fraction for religious work shifts downwards.

The little booklet is a very useful manual for social financiers, and the person who wants to know more about the obscure processes that govern giving.

WILLIAM J. NORTON

Secretary, Detroit Community Fund

BOOKS IN OUR ALCOVE
(*Continued from page* 690)

Laggard America

THE SLUM PROBLEM, *by B. S. Townroe. Longmans Green. 220 pp. Price $2.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN the United States there is tall talk about the housing problem and our slum problem is acute; yet we do very little about it. We have never taken hold of the problem of housing as they have, for example, in England; and certainly we are years behind even the most backward of European cities. This is the verdict of an English housing authority, Mr. Townroe. He backs up his charge not by showing what is not found in America but by showing what is found in England where, since the World War, more than a hundred approved housing projects have been started. That is the chief value of the book: it shows how seriously the English take themselves on this problem and how they are proceeding to a solution.

Mr. Townroe does not write as a scientist. His book is really a long discourse, but as such it is a good antidote for so much sentiment that has been coming out on housing. While he is unknown to me, the book brands him a practical philanthropist. The presentation of material is indicated by the chapter heads: three chapters on definition and nature of the slum problem; five chapters on slum history, private landlords and voluntary housing associations; chapters on The Destructive Tenant, Slum-making, Reconditioning, Town Planning, High Tenements, and the relation of slums to industry.

The title of the book is misleading. Townroe has written about the housing problem in the slum. The problem of the slum is much more extensive. It is social, ecological, and economic, as well as a problem in housing. Moreover, slum-making is an integral part of city-building, a matter which has not been considered.

NELS ANDERSON

Seth Low Junior College

African Heritage

THE SOUL OF THE BANTOU, *by W. C. Willoughby, Doubleday, Doran. 476 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THAT a large proportion of American "Negroes" are of Bantu descent is one reason for welcoming this scholarly study of that people's religious practices and beliefs, but not the most important. For what Professor Willoughby has here achieved is a book of interest for all who would wish to know something of the way in which everywhere human experience creates its images and rituals. The author has spent a quarter of a century between the Vaal and the Zambesi as a missionary, and during this period has used unusual opportunities for collecting the customs and lores of the tribes with which he lived.

Dr. Willoughby has a reputation as one of the greatest authorities on African affairs in our time; and the present book goes far to explain that reputation. For, his profession notwithstanding, he possesses a scientist's curiosity in, and a poet's sympathy with, those who are blessed because of their simplicity. He stresses the need for sympathetic understanding and, indeed, is scornful of practices that would "cut a man completely away from the heritage that his ancestors left him." This present volume is one of a planned series and deals almost entirely with ancestor worship; but throughout the descriptive chapters that topic is broadened out into a comprehensive interpretation of the African mind.

The Inquiry BRUNO LASKER

Commercial Arbitration

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PRACTICE OF COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION IN THE UNITED STATES. *Prepared by the American Arbitration Association. Oxford University Press. 247 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

A USEFUL, well-arranged compendium of commercial arbitration. Without attempting to lay down rigid rules and principles, the book points out the best practices that have developed—from the arbitration agreement between the disputants through the award and its enforcement. Perhaps the most original contribution of the study is the discussion of the status of commercial arbitration under the United States Arbitration Act and the various state statutes. In this connection there is an appendix containing a summary of the statutes arranged so as to enable a ready comparison between them in respect to their significant provisions.

I would quote one sentence from the book: "It is unquestionably true, as experience has proved, that the success or failure of an arbitration depends largely upon the arbitrators." It is important that this fact be generally recognized, and its pronouncement by the American Arbitration Association is an aid to the cause of "better arbitrations."

ALFRED L. BERNHEIM

The Labor Bureau, Inc., New York City

LAURA BRIDGMAN, *by Laura E. Richards. D. Appleton. 154 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

LAURA RICHARDS tells the poignant story of an amazing life. Because of her long association with Laura Bridgman, who was a pupil of the author's father, Dr. Howe, founder of the Massachusetts School for the Blind, the author is especially well fitted for the task.

THE YOUNG CHILD, *by Bird T. Baldwin. Reading with a Purpose series, American Library Association. 34 pp. Price 35 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

AN admirable course prepared by one of the outstanding leaders of child-study groups whose untimely death cut short his useful career.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION IN NORTH CAROLINA, *by Paul Woodford Wager. University of North Carolina Press. 447 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

ALTHOUGH this is local research intended for the citizens and taxpayers of one state, the topics, principles and phases discussed will be of value to teachers of civics and government elsewhere.

MAKERS OF NURSING HISTORY, *edited by Meta Rutter Pennock. Lakeside Publishing Co. 128 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE portraits included in these pages illumine the whole history of nursing. Such a portfolio presents pictures intimate and arresting of those outstanding personalities who have fostered the development of a great profession throughout the world.

OLD AGE PENSIONS, *by Lamar T. Beman. H. W. Wilson. 359 pp. Price $2.40 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE United States is practically the only country that does nothing in the way of old age pensions for the poor. This book shows the methods for pensioning in use abroad, with information on the various systems of the world. The plan of non-contributory old age pensions is urged as the most practicable remedy. Briefs for and against such a measure with discussions and bibliography supplement this timely survey.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE, INC.—Mrs. F. Robertson Jones, President, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Purpose: To teach the need for birth control to prevent destitution, disease and social deterioration; to amend law adverse to birth control; to render safe, reliable contraceptive information accessible to all married persons. Annual membership, $2.00 to $500.00. Birth Control Review (monthly), $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.— 125 East 46th Street, New York. Promotes the creation of new agencies for the blind and assists established organizations to expand their activities. Conducts studies in such fields as education, employment and relief of the blind. Supported by voluntary contribution. M. C. Migel, President; Charles B. Hayes, Director of Information; Robert B. Irwin, Director of Research.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION— Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics; office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATON— 370 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education, to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER— Dr. George A. Soper, managing director, 25 West 43rd Street, New York. To collect, collate and disseminate information concerning the symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Publications free on request. Annual membership dues, $5.00.

ASSOCIATED GUIDANCE BUREAU, INC.—16 East 53rd Street, New York. Telephone: Plaza 9512. A non-sectarian, non-philanthropic child guidance bureau, employing highest social work standards. Supplies, trains, and supervises carefully selected governesses, tutors, companions, and play leaders. For information address Jess Perlman, Director.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA— C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, INCORPORATED— Dobbs-Ferry-on-Hudson, New York. A national, non-sectarian training school scientifically equipped for the study, education and development of problem boys and girls, on commitment and by private arrangement—ages 7 to 16. Supported largely by voluntary contributions. For further information address Leon C. Faulkner, Managing Director.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS— 105 East 22d St., New York. Composed of the Protestant national women's home mission boards of the United States and Canada. Purpose: to unify effort by consultation and cooperation in action.
Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary.
Migrant Work, Laura H. Parker, Secretary.
Religious Work for Indian Schools, Helen M. Brickman, Director.
Bureau of Reference for Migrating People, follow-up of New Americans.
Women's interdenominational groups — state, county, and local—are affiliated.

EYE SIGHT CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF AMERICA— L. W. Wallace, President; Guy A. Henry, General-Director, Times Bldg., New York. Conducts a national educational campaign to promote eye hygiene. Urges correction of eye defects, protection against hazards, proper lighting. Comprehensive publications—lantern slides—lecture material. Cooperation of social agencies invited.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA— Constituted by 28 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland and Rev. S. M. Cavert, Gen. Sec's; 105 E. 22nd Street, New York City.
Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tipny, Sec'y; International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y; Church and Race Relations: Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.

FOUNDATION FOR STUDY OF PROHIBITION AND THE NEGRO— H. J. Mason, Director, Research and Publicity. M. W. Dogan, President; I. Garland Penn, Founder. Wiley College, Marshall, Texas.

GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN AMERICA— 15 East 40th Street, New York. Girls and women working together to uphold Christian standards of daily living in the home, in the business world, and in the community. Numbers nearly 60,000, with branches in 44 states.

THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION is a federation of pioneer state wide children's home finding organizations. Herman Newman, President; John L. Sutton, First Vice-President; Owen J. Lovejoy, Second Vice-President; Dimmitt C. Hutchins, Counsel; C. V. Williams, Secretary-Treasurer, 203 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

"I OBJECT to having this spirit of personal civil responsibility to the state and to the individual which has placed New York in the lead as a progressive commonwealth, described as 'humanitarian.' It is far more than that. It is the recognition that our civilization cannot endure unless we, as individuals, realize our personal responsibility to and dependency on the rest of the world. For it is literally true that the 'self-supporting' man or woman has become as extinct as the man of the stone age. Without the help of thousands of others, any one of us would die, naked and starved. Consider the bread upon our table, the clothes upon our backs, the luxuries that make life pleasant; how many men worked in sunlit fields, in dark mines, in the fierce heat of molten metal, and among the looms and wheels of countless factories, in order to create them for our use and enjoyment."—*From the Inaugural Address of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jan. 1st, 1929.*

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS— Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Anna V. Rice, General Secretary; Miss Emma Hirth, Miss Helen A. Davis, Associate Secretaries; 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for advisory work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, colored and younger girls. It has 103 American secretaries at work in 16 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE— Wiley H. Swift, acting general secretary, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC. (est. 1912, incorp.1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. (tel. Algonquin 9690). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in cooperation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Charles F. Powlison, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feebleminded-ness, epilepsy, inebriety, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin" monthly, $1.00 a year.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK— Porter R. Lee, president, New York, N. Y.; Howard R. Knight, sec'y, 277 E. Long St., Columbus, O. The conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Conference will be held in San Francisco, California, from June 26th to July 3rd, 1929. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS—Mrs. S. M. N. Marrs, President. Mrs. A. C. Watkins, Executive Secretary, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. To develop cooperation between home and school, and an informed public opinion which will secure highest advantages for all children.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF U. S.— Room 1534, 370 Seventh Avenue, N. Y. C. Clearing house for thirty women's organizations. The Council in turn is a constituent member of the International Council of Women in which forty nations are represented. President, Valeria H. Parker, M.D.; Executive Secretary, Mabel Jacques Eichel.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN— Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, President; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Secretary, 2109 Broadway, New York City. Program covers twelve departments in religious, educational, civic and legislative work, peace and social service. Official publication: "The Jewish Woman."

Department of Immigrant Aid and Immigrant Education, 799 Broadway, New York City. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls. Maintains Bureau of International Service. Quarterly bulletin, "The Immigrant." Florina Lasker, Chairman; Cecilia Razovsky, Secretary.

Department of Farm and Rural Work, Mrs. Elmer Eckhouse, Chairman, 5 Columbus Circle, New York City. Program of Education, recreation, religious instruction and social service work for rural communities.

NATIONAL HEALTH CIRCLE FOR COLORED PEOPLE, Inc.—370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Honorary President; Dr. Jesse E. Mooreland, Pres.; Dr. George C. Booth, Treasurer; Miss Belle Davis, Executive Secretary.

To organize public opinion and support for health work among colored people.
To create and stimulate health consciousness and responsibility among the colored people in their own health problems.
To recruit, help educate, and place young colored women in public health work.
Work supported by memberships and voluntary contributions.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING — 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Mrs. Anne L. Hansen, President. Organized to promote public health nursing, establish standards, offer field advisory service, collect statistics and information on current practices. Official monthly magazine: *The Public Health Nurse.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS — Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; B. Franklin Rover, M.D., Medical Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request.

THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INSTITUTION EXECUTIVES AND OTHER WORKERS—At the Children's Village, Dobbs-Ferry-on-Hudson, New York. To furnish adequate training to properly qualified people wishing to engage in, or already engaged in, institution work. Provides opportunity for carefully guided study in all phases of institution management and activities. Aims to furnish a trained personnel for child caring Institutions. The first and only school of its kind in the country. For further information address Leon C. Faulkner, Managing Director.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION— 370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Eugene L. Opie, president; Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 17 Madison Ave., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION— Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president; Headquarters, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. To secure effective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, to advance the welfare of the American people through the department of Child Welfare, Economics of Prohibition, Social Morality, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Racial Groups, and other allied fields of endeavor. Official publication: "The Union Signal" published at Headquarters.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA— Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer; 311 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through trade union organization; and for the enactment of industrial legislation. Official publication, Life and Labor Bulletin. Information given.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA — 315 Fourth Ave., New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation. Playgrounds, community centers, swimming pools, athletics, music, drama, camping, home play, are all means to this end.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization. Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth; an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, principal; W. H. Carter, treasurer; A. L. Holsey, secretary, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

THE WOMEN'S FOUNDATION FOR HEALTH, Inc.— 370 Seventh Ave., New York. Lenna M. Means, M.D., Med. Dir. To create, among the apparently well, an individual and community health consciousness by interpreting the technique of the health examination and a definitely prescribed health building program with Positive Health as the ultimate goal. Official Text: Handbook on Positive Health, $1.50. Courses in Good Body Mechanics adapted to group and individual needs.

WORKER'S EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA— A cooperative Educational Agency for the promotion of Adult Education among Industrial Workers. 476 West 24th Street, New York City. Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary.

(*Continued from page* 697)

time he committed the act, therefore, prejudicial error appeared in the case before us.

All those interested in good criminal procedure should read this vigorous, clear dissenting opinion in full.

MIRIAM VAN WATERS

Juvenile Court, Los Angeles

Jewish Orphanages

TO THE EDITOR: In his letter published in the Survey of January 15, Mr. Faber gave facts which by themselves give an erroneous impression of the Jewish orphanage situation in western New York. It is true that there are orthodox orphanages in the three cities, Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, served by the Genesee Home, under the auspics of the Jewish Orphan Asylum Association of Western New York, but they admit children who would not be accepted by Mr. Faber's own institution, the Jewish Foster Home of Philadelphia; otherwise there would not be several other institutions in Philadelphia accepting those not eligible for admission to the Jewish Foster Home.

It is true that Rochester at the time of the Cincinnati conference in 1928 (not 1927), had an orthodox institution with a population of fifty-eight children. All but three or four of these were from the city of Rochester alone whereas the Genesee Home never had as many as fifty children at any one time from all of the three cities because of its care in not admitting children whose families could be subsidized or placed in boarding-homes.

It is also true that there is a small orthodox institution in Syracuse, but it is not recognized by the State Department of Charities, or the local Community Chest; moreover, the Syracuse Jewish Orphan Asylum Society does not contribute to its support, or send it any children. This society has not sent any children to its own institution, the Genesee Home, in Rochester for eight years because the family welfare agency has succeeded in keeping its families intact.

In Buffalo it is quite true that a temporary shelter for children exists, and it was to prevent this institution from becoming an orphan asylum that the Buffalo Jewish Orphan Asylum Society did not consent sooner to the dissolution of the Genesee Home; therefore the closing of the Genesee Home represents a modern trend in keeping with the spirit of the White House Conference of 1909; its emphatic repetition ten years later by the Washington and regional conferences and the sentiment of our best accredited students of child welfare. If newer groups in our communities persist in raising monuments of brick and mortar to satisfy their personal pride, credit should nevertheless be given those who have sufficient intelligence and courage to discard obsolete methods, whether in social service, business, or the professions.

ARMAND WYLE

Superintendent Hebrew Orphans' Home, Atlanta, Georgia; superintendent Genesee Home, Rochester, New York, until its closing on September 1, 1928.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Rates: Display: 30 cents a line. 14 agate lines to the inch. Want advertisements eight cents per word or initial, including address or box number. Minimum charge, first insertion, $1.50. Cash with orders. Discounts: 5% on three insertions; 10% on six insertions. Address Advertising Department

Tel: Algonquin 7490 **THE SURVEY** 112 East 19th Street New York City

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED: A Social Worker for the Staff of a general Hospital located in the eastern part of United States. Must be college graduate with either two years case work experience or certificate from a school of Social Work. 6249 SURVEY.

WANTED: Executive for Jewish family case work agency capable of leading well organized staff and stimulating community interest. Reply stating fully, experience, references, age, family status, education, training and salary. Hebrew Benevolent Society of Baltimore, Md.

WANTED: TRAINED EXPERIENCED WORKERS for medical social work and psychiatric social work in large general hospital. Positions offer opportunities. Salary $1800-$2000. State age, health, religion, general education, training and experience. Send photograph with application. Write 6286 SURVEY.

WANTED by a rapidly expanding Jewish Family Agency in a large Eastern city, a Supervisor whose academic and technical equipment, as well as actual supervisory experience, will enable her to organize a district unit where one of the outstanding problems will be the training of workers. 6289 SURVEY.

WANTED: Jewish young man to supervise and guide adolescent boys in institution for dependent children in the East. Excellent opportunity for close study and application of mental hygiene principles. Also to take part in community programs. Can arrange for courses in university nearby. 6282 SURVEY.

WANTED: DIETITIAN. Organization maintaining boys' and girls' camp within half mile of each other desires young woman with camp experience to take entire charge of planning meals, purchasing all supplies, checking up on household management, etc., for both camps. Camping season June 24 to Sept. 7th. Applicant must be available for part time service in connection with purchasing of supplies by May 1st. 6298 SURVEY.

GRADUATE NURSES, dietitians, laboratory technicians for excellent hospital positions everywhere. Write for free book now. Aznoe's Central Registry for Nurses, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED: CASE WORKER for family society, in Eastern city; training essential, some experience desirable. 6293 SURVEY.

WANTED: Capable experienced woman executive. Public Health experience preferable. State references, salary expected. 6296 SURVEY.

SOCIAL WORKER—in hospital of a large eastern city to assign rates for patients. Good opportunity for worker with pleasing personality, knowledge of case work, family budgets and Yiddish. Apply Boy 6302 SURVEY.

WANTED: Trained, experienced case worker. Good opportunity. Salary $1400. Family Service Bureau, York, Penna.

WANTED: GIRL COUNSELORS. Experienced, athletic, nature study, dramatic, dancing and music counselors wanted for settlement girls' camp. 6299 SURVEY.

WANTED: A dietician to organize a home economics department in a Jewish family welfare agency in a large Eastern city. 6288 SURVEY.

WANTED: MALE COUNSELORS. Experieced, swimming, athletic, nature study, evening activities, counselors wanted for settlement boys' camp. 6300 SURVEY.

WANTED: Enthusiastic social worker or teacher to extend the circulation of The Survey locally. Liberal commissions. Address THE SURVEY, 112 E. 19th St., New York.

WANTED: Matron for the Home for Jewish Aged and Infirm of Cincinnati. Please state experience, age and remuneration desired, giving such further information as will aid us in becoming acquainted with your qualifications. Also send references. Applications to be made in writing only, to Eugene F. Westheimer, 326 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Your Staff Needs—

Trained and experienced men and women. We are prepared to recommend them to you.

We can supply the needs of **Social Welfare** and **Religious Organizations** with high class *executive secretaries, club* and *recreation leaders, psychiatric social workers, public health nurses, church secretaries,* and other personnel.

There are also available for **Institutions**: *superintendents* and *assistants, children's supervisors, teachers, nurses, dietitians.* Our service to **Hospitals** includes *superintendents, physicians, trained nurses, technicians, occupational therapists, historians* and *office assistants.*

GERTRUDE D. HOLMES, *Director,* Social Welfare Division

EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPORATION

WILLIAM D. CAMP, *President*

100 East Forty-second Street New York, N. Y.

Agency Telephone Ashland 6000

Our service to employers is without charge

The COLLEGIATE SERVICE, Inc.

Occupational Bureau for College Women

11 East 44th Street
New York City

Social Work Dept. in charge of Pauline R. Strode, Ph.B. University of Chicago and graduate of Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy

GERTRUDE R. STEIN, Inc.

VOCATIONAL SERVICE AGENCY
18 EAST 41ST STREET, NEW YORK
Lexington 2593

We are interested in placing those who have a professional attitude towards their work. Executive secretaries, stenographers, case workers, hospital social service workers, settlement directors; research, immigration, psychiatric, personnel workers and others.

MEN WANTED

MEN interested in advancing in the field of institution and social work are wanted as students in The National Training School for Institution Executives and Other Workers. See classified Ad on Page 633.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITIONS WANTED by organization interested in training community workers for small towns or rural districts. Workers are graduates of recognized school of social work, with practical experience with social agency in rural field.

GREEN MOUNTAIN CAMP, INC.
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, post graduate work in social service, desires opening. 6291 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE or SUPERVISORY position by married man, familiar with family, child protective work, probation and parole. 9 year experience Mass. S. P. C. C. College graduate. Member A. A. S. W. 6263 SURVEY.

COLLEGE GRADUATE (male), specialized social industrial courses open for position. 6295 SURVEY.

YOUNG JEWISH WOMAN, college trained and experienced, wishes to connect with orphan home maintaining an aftercare and boarding out department, preferably out of New York. 6284 SURVEY.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN with varied teaching experience desires connection with Settlement or boys' work. 6287 SURVEY.

WOMAN, Jewish, trained and experienced, specialized in family case work, also psychiatric training, desires executive position. Any case work field, public welfare or community chest work. Qualified by extensive experience for any of these fields. 6304 SURVEY.

"Home-Making as a Profession"

Is a 30-pp. ill. handbook—it's FREE. Home-study Domestic Science courses, for teaching, institution management, etc., and for home making efficiency.

Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED